The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 42

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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Bedford Oct 20, '65.,

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

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BY

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JOHN LUTZ.

Poetry.

THE TWO RABBIS.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The Rabbi Nathan, two score years and ten,
Walked blameless through the evil world and then,
Just as the almond blossomed in his hair,
Met a temptation all too strong to bear,
And miserably sinned. So adding not
Falsehood to guilt, he left his seat, and taught
No more among the elders, but went out
From the great congregation girt about
With sackcloth, and with ashes on his head,
Making his gray locks grayer. Long he prayed,
Smiting his breast; then, as the Book he laid
Open before him for the Bath-Col's choice,
Pausing to hear that Daughter of a Voice,
Behold the Royal preacher's words: "A friend
Loveth at all times, yea, unto the end;
And for the evil day thy brother lives."
Marvelling, he said: "It is the Lord who gives
Counsel in need. At Ecbatana dwells
Rabbi Ben Isaac, who all men excels
In righteousness and wisdom, as the trees
Of Lebanon the small weeds that the bees
Bow with their weight. I will arise and lay
My sins before him."

And he went his way
Barefooted, fasting long, with many prayers;
But even as one who followed unawares;
Suddenly in the darkness feels a hand
Thrill with its touch his own, and his cheek fanned.
By odors subtly sweet, and whispers near
Of words he loathes, yet cannot choose but hear;
So, while the Rabbi journeyed chanting low
The wail of David's penitential woe.
Before him still the old temptation came,
And mocked him with the motion and the shame.
Of such desires, that, shuddering he abhorred
Himself; and, crying mightily to the Lord
To free his soul, and cast the demon out,
Smote with his staff the blankness round about.

At length, in the low light of a spent day,
The towers of Ectabana far away
Rose on the desert's rim; and Nathan faint
And foot-sore, pausing where, for some dead saint,
The faith of Islam raised a domed tomb,
Saw some one kneeling in the shadow, whom
He greeted kindly: "May the Holy One
Answer thy prayers, O stranger!" Whereupon
The shape stood up with a loud cry, and then,
Clasped in each other's arms, the two gray men
Wept, praising Him whose gracious providence
Made their paths one; but straightway, as the sense
Of his transgression smote him, Nathan tore
Himself away: "O, friend, beloved, no more
Worthy am I to touch thee, for I came,
Foul from my sins, to tell thee all my shame.
Haply thy prayers since naught availeth mine,
May purge my soul, and make it white like thine;
Pity me, O Ben Isaac, I have sinned!"

Awe struck Ben Isaac stood. The desert wind
Blew his long mantel backward, laying bare
The mournful secret of his shirt of hair
"I too, friend if not in act," he said,
"In thought have verily sinned. Hast thou not read,
'Better the eye should see than that desire
Should wander?' Burning with a hidden fire
That tears and prayers quench not, I come to thee
For pity and for help; as thou to me
Pray for me, O my friend!" But Nathan cried
"Pray thou for me, Ben Isaac!"

Side by side,
In the low sunshine by the turban stone
They knelt; each made his brother's woe his own,
Forgetting in the agony and stress
Of pitying love his claim of selfishness;
Peace, for his friend besought, his own became;
His prayers were answered in another's name;
And when at last they rose to embrace,
Each saw God's pardon in his brother's face!

Long after, when his headstone gathered moss,
Traced on the targum marge of Onkelos
In Rabbi Nathan's hand these words were read:
"Hope not the cure of sin till self is dead:
Forget it in love's service, and the debt
Thou canst not pay the angels shall forget;
Heaven's gate is shut to him who comes alone;
Save thou a soul, and it shall save thine own!"—*Atlantic Monthly for October.*

Miscellaneous.

The KING of THE FRENCH PRESS.

The following is translated from the *German Dahcin:*

EMILE DE GIRARDIN.

The *Presse* created, from the first, a great sensation in the newspaper world of France. What party M. de Girardin's journal belonged, to, nobody could tell. Girardin was not the man to subordinate himself to any party; he was bound to have a party of his own; he had to create it, lead it, and render it daily more numerous; and this party he called no less cynically than cleverly, *the party of the subscribers!* He published in his paper whatever was spicy, and satisfied the incessantly renewed thirst of his readers for exciting and startling news. It was he who introduced in France popular medicines by the side of popular science, and the local gossip of the *Presse* encroached very strongly upon a field hitherto held exclusively by the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, Rising men he would pet, when they resembled his own energetic, adventurous and irrepressible character; but the editor and proprietor of the *Presse* detested all those quiet, timid and modest men, who, being possessed of genuine talents, shrank from puffing themselves into notoriety. Girardin was the inventor of that well-known system which kills public men, as it were, by never mentioning their names. He issued the most stringent orders to his assistant editors and reporters not to mention the names of such men as were under his displeasure, and if they disobeyed him, he discharged them immediately. M. de Girardin completely ignored such men in his paper, which at one time had 120,000 subscribers, even though all Paris took the utmost interest in them; and it is said that more than one distinguished statesman, who otherwise bade defiance to the storms of the *Tribune* and to public opinion, bowed their heads before the editor of the *Presse*. We will mention here two names which will certainly surprise our readers; Guizot and Thiers.

HIS DUEL WITH M. DEGOUVE DENUNCQUES.

When the other journalists perceived that their attacks upon the *Presse* resulted only in adding to the subscription list of that paper, they attacked M. de Girardin personally, and scarcely a week elapsed but that an offended author believed he had the right of sending a challenge to him. M. de Girardin, however, was not long in obtaining the privilege of being able to reject all challenges. He had already fought four duels when M. Degouve Denuncques accused him publicly of having sold himself and his journal to the government. The social standing of the accuser, whose personal relations were known to be such as to enable him to ascertain many things which were kept secret from a great many others, imparted a special importance to his charge. Girardin could not wait until public opinion would compel him to demand satisfaction for this terrible insult, but he had to anticipate it; for the first time in his life he did not accept, but sent a challenge; for the first time in his career as a journalist gross injustice seemed to have been done him, and M. de Girardin was by no means willing not to turn this wrong to account. M. Degouve Denuncques immediately accepted the challenge to fight a pistol duel with Girardin. He was said to be an excellent shot, and for twenty-four hours Girardin was really in danger without knowing it or being informed thereof by his friends. On the duelling ground where lots were drawn in order to settle the question which of them was to fire first, this danger was much increased, the adversary of the editor of the *Presse* having drawn the lucky lot,

M. Degouve Denuncques said at a soiree on the eve of the duel, "I am satisfied that I shall render a service, not only to France, but to mankind, by shooting this man; for Girardin is no man, but a disease that will soon extend beyond the frontiers of France and poison the life blood of literature,"

And he fired with a calm conscience and steady hand at this man whose life seemed doomed, and—missed him. Not a muscle quivered in the journalist's face, and when his seconds signed to him that it was time for him to shoot he took his pistol in his left hand, bowed coldly to his adversary, and fired into the air. Boundless rage seized Degouve; he demanded that Girardin should fire once more at him; but Girardin sternly refused to do so. "I am ready," he said, "to begin the duel afresh; but nothing will induce me to fire at that gentleman."

All Paris, as was to be expected, was in commotion, and the *Presse* gained thousands of new subscribers. M. de Girardin, who had succeeded in securing to himself, by this duel, a position in which the most scrupulous man of honor could not have found a flaw, of course did not fail to use it as much as possible to promote his own interests. Journalism, then much different from what it is now, found itself seriously threatened; and not only journalism, but also book publishers and book sellers, inasmuch as Girardin had invented the *feuilleton* of the Parisian world, and bought the best and most interesting works of popular novelists at prices which seemed absolutely fabulous to the booksellers of that period.

RECONTRE BETWEEN GIRARDIN AND CARREL

We have to mention now a decisive episode in Girardin's life, which, it was at first believed, would become the turning point of his career, but which, so far as he was concerned, only served to fasten his life irrevocably to the lamentable path which he had entered. Armand Carrel, the managing editor of *Le National*, the ablest and best journalist of his time, and, withal, a noble and true-hearted man, could no longer put up with the attacks which the editor of the *Presse* made upon him; he sent him a challenge, and when his friends rebuked him for it, he replied. "As long as society has no laws yet to banish such a man from its midst the duel is the only way remaining to us for vindicating our wounded honor."

The duel took place, Carrel fired first, and his bullet struck Girardin above the knee. With a trembling hand and dimmed glance Girardin pulled his trigger, and Armand Carrel, whom death had spared in so many battles, fell shot through the abdomen and uttering a groan of pain. He was carried, almost lifeless, past the spot where Girardin's surgeon was dressing his wound in the leg. Girardin, lifting his head, and seeing Carrel's features distorted with pain, said in a low, compassionate voice, "I am afraid you are suffering much pain, M. Carrel." The dying editor, summoning his last strength, raised himself up and said in a husky voice, yet with a clear and almost radiant glance, "God grant, M. de Girardin that you may never have to suffer more from your wound than I am suffering from my mortal wound!" Even Girardin's seconds hung their heads, and Girardin himself fainted. Carrel died on the following day.

Fortunately for Girardin, his recovery lasted several months, so that time lessened the impression which this dreadful occurrence produced, even on the minds of the frivolous public of Paris. He, or at least his newspapers, would certainly have succumbed to the general indignation. After his recovery he took a solemn pledge which, it is no more than just to say, he has ful filled in the most scrupulous manner; he swore never to touch a weapon again. He could do so without incurring the sneers of the French, for he had fought six duels, and as even his adversaries admit, always displayed the utmost intrepidity.

Already, in the following year, this vow was to be tested in a very trying manner, when Bergeron, the author, boxed his ears at the grand opera, in the presence of the court and the cream of Parisian society, Girardin did not challenge him, and the courts alone avenged the insults heaped on the editor of the *Presse*.

We have no room to follow the career of the *Presse*, step by step. A journal without fixed principles, and whose sole object is to obtain more and more subscribers, and for this purpose now flatters public opinion and now boldly defies it, such a journal has a history on which a whole work might be written.

PERSONAL HISTORY OF GIRARDIN.

M. de Girardin is now a millionnaire. Journalists no longer dare to oppose him; all of them hate him, most of them even despise him, and yet all of them bow to his indisputable influence over public opinion. Suddenly the storm of the great year 1848 breaks out—the storm which M. de Girardin has foreseen, and which he skillfully avoids by resigning his seat in the chamber two weeks before the outbreak of the revolution. At the first symptom of the great political convulsion he hastens to the Tuileries, and the advice which he dares to give the King, and which is, of course, contemptuously rejected, is the only correct and acceptable one, and is carried into execution thirty-six hours afterward, when it is already too late. The editor of the *Presse* demanded the abdication of King Louis Phillippe, the regency of the Duchess of Orleans, and a liberal Cabinet. When all this was granted, it was already too late. The throne of the son of Phillip Egalite sank in ruins, and the republic, with Lamartine, took possession of the old royal palace. The *Presse* now becomes a socialist organ, defends the cause of the laborers against their employers, and M. de Girardin finds this so good a speculation that he receives a host of new subscriptions, and Gen. Cavaignac, upon whom the National Assembly has conferred discretionary powers, has him arrested during the June riot, and imprisons him for eleven days. Girardin revenges himself, after his release, by placing the whole influence of his journal at the disposal of Prince Louis Napoleon, whose candidacy for the Presidency he supports in the most vigorous manner. When General Cavaignac withdraws from the administration, and the present Emperor takes the helm of the Republic, Girardin becomes a very influential man; the *Presse*, however, seems to be going down; during the Presidency, its circulation dwindles down to eight thousand copies, and the old manœuver of joining the opposition seems to have lost its efficacy. The *coup d'etat* takes place, and the modern Cæsar plays Girardin a shabby trick by paying no attention to him, and thereby discrediting him entirely with the public. As soon as order has been re-established, Girardin seizes once more the helm of the *Presse*, raises its subscription list by superhuman efforts to thirty-five thousand copies, and having achieved this result, he sells the paper for four hundred thousand francs.

Until 1859 he withdraws from journalistic life, and devotes himself entirely to speculations; he buys a great many houses in old streets, at low prices, and, strangely enough, after a time, all these streets are ordered to be torn down by the city, which, as is well known, indemnifies the proprietors of the houses in the most liberal manner. It is generally known that M. de Girardin amassed enormous sums by these speculations. We are not aware what else M. de Girardin was doing during this time; but we know for certain that in 1859, he had a fortune yielding him at the very lowest calculation, three hundred thousand francs a year. In the following year he bought the *Presse*, which was now vegetating with six thousand subscribers, for seventy thousand francs, and the mere announcement that the paper has passed again, into his hands procures to it, in the first week, ten thousand new subscribers.

After the Italian war Girardin saw that a new field opened in France to a party of liberal Bonapartists, so he leaned toward Prince Napoleon, and under his auspices he was so prosperous that, two years ago, he was able to sell the *Presse* for three times as much as he had given for it,

M. de Girardin is now sixty-two years old. He is one of the richest men in France, and his name is sure to live in the history of his country. After the death of his first wife he married a lady descended, it is said, on the side of her father, from a German dynasty lately deprived of its sovereignty. He has realized the most fabulous dream which a child, disowned both by his father and mother, ever had. The world, always worshiping mammon, considers him a high priest of its idol; and yet this man is, perhaps, the unhappiest mortal whom God's sun shines. Carrel's agony lasted twenty-four hours before God delivered him from his torments; Girardin's pain has been gnawing for years past at his mind, and the more he plunges into the whirlpool of public life, the more crushingly falls upon him the idea that all his labors, all his struggles for wealth have been in vain, He had five times the joy of being a father, and, as his friends say, it was the most rapturous joy which the man, whom his adversaries declare to be destitute of the heart and conscience, ever experienced in his life. "A million for a son!" he is said to have exclaimed at his second wedding; and God gave him this son, and eighteen months afterward there opened a sixth grave, into which was laid the last hope of the realization of his fondest wish.

He locked himself in his room for a whole month after his son's death; no one, not even his wife, was admitted to him; and when he reappeared one day, pale and haggard, he bought the *Liberte*, which had only twenty-five hundred subscribers, and which has now upward of ten times as many.

THE NEW MIDDLE STATES,

The Atlantic Almanac, for 1869, contains an article on that part of our Republic drained by the Mississippi, which on many accounts is worthy of attention, as connected with the future prospects of increase and wealth of the whole country. Not very long after the settlement of Boston, persons employed to explore the country they had done so, as far as they believed would ever be necessary, which was about *seven miles* west of the colleges at Cambridge. This to them was the beginning of the great West. Settlements afterwards made in the valley of the Connecticut removed the limit a little further. The Indian wars and the Revolution carried it to the Ohio, in our latitude, and to the Mohawk, further north; then it soon advanced to the Mississippi, and still further away beyound the Missouri; and the Mexican war and the discovery of gold in California removed the boundary of our great West to the Pacific Ocean. The State in the valleys watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries may, therefore, now be justly termed our "Middle States."

The Atlantic seaboard of the United States extends about 2,500 miles, and the Mississippi and its tributaries open up an inland navigation of 30,000, miles, upon the bosom of which is now floating an amount of commerce three times as great in value as the whole foreign commerce of the country. In former times the trade with foreign ports was looked upon as our most important interest. It is now dwarfed by the transportation and handling of domestic produce for domestic markets. In 1860, the entire produce of the United States was $1,900,000. Its exports were less than one-fifth of this amount, leaving four-fifths to be exchanged between the States. It has been said that at the present time not more than one fifteenth of the business of New York city is based upon foreign commerce.

The Mississippi drains 1,685,000 square miles, which is more than half the unmber of square miles in the whole United States, and the surface contains 768,000,000 of acres of the finest land in the world. It has space for one hundred and fifty States of the size of Massachusetts, and were its population in the same proportion, it would contain more than five times the present population of the whole United States. At this time not more than one acre in five is under cultivation, and the vast resources of coal and minerals have hardly begun to be fairly developed. The fourteen States which comprise this region claim (though this is without reason) that they pay more than one-half the taxes, and that they work more than half the improved land, and have a majority of the population of the United States. The value of the annual commerce of the Mississippi is estimated at $2,000,000,000, and the Agricultural Bureau, basing its calculations upon past results, estimates that in the year 1900 the cereal products of the West will amount to more than 3,000,000,000 bushels.

The values of crops, as well as of the productions of the mine and the forest, depend mainly on facilities for transportation, either natural or artificial. The Mississippi is but one of the outlets of the vast region through which it passes. The great lakes open a wide belt of the country, and canals and railroads bring almost every farm within easy distance of natural navigation. The estimated cost of conveying a ton of merchandise a mile on the ocean, is from half a cent to one and a half cents; on the lakes, two cents; on the river two and three-fourths cents; on the canals two to five cents; and on the railroads from three cents to thirteen and a half cents. Of the amount of grain received at Chicago, seventy-five per cent comes by railway; but from that city only ten per cent, is sent east by rail, whilst ninety per cent, is sent by the lakes. The merchants, manufacturers and consumers of the East have an interest in reducing the cost of transportation to the lowest possible point, and this can most easily be effected by improving the water communications. Cheap transportation is a vital necessity to our whole country, and it it is secured, the resources and fertile regions even further west, will be developed as surely as time endures, and more rapidly than we can at present imagine.

WHAT the ARMY and NAVY COST US.

The estimates for the current year of the United States government for army and navy together are fifty-seven millions of dollars in currency—equal to forty millions of dollars in gold. These are big figures to be sure; but comparing them with the expenditures of France for her army and navy, they are not so extravagant as they look. This year France, with a much smaller population than we have, will spend one hundred millions of dollars in gold more than we do, on these two departments of the public service alone. With the same amount of debt and annual production, she spends in time of peace twice as much as we do, and her army and navy expenses are three and a half times as large as our own. Considering that the "Empire is at Peace," figures like these dwarf our national extravagance almost to parsimony. Of course Napoleon holds the dubious advantage of being always prepared for war. He has at this moment, ready to respond to the first cannon shot, one million two hundred thousand soldiers, equal to any the world ever knew, one-fifth more than the whole number we disbanded when our "late unpleasantness" was over. Another evidence of the perfection (and costliness) of the French military system, is afforded by the fact that not only at the Navy but also at the War office, a committee of superior officers meet every week to discuss all matters affecting the progress of their professions, and to examine the reports of correspondents from the principal States in the world, as to the doings of those Powers. For the last two weeks, the War office has been occupied with the subjects of military telegraphy and ballooning, and are said to have before them a plan to remedy that great drawback to working the wires on the battle fields, viz: the injury caused by horses and carriage wheels. A synopsis of the proceedings is forwarded to the Emperor next day. Under the direction of this committee, experiments take place nightly with the new mitraille, the effects of which are terribly destructive. Altogether, peace in France must be almost as costly a thing as war in this country—*Evening Star.*

EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIMENT WITH PLANCHETTE.

A few evenings since a young gentleman made a purchase of one of these tell-tale machines, and repaired to the residence of a young lady, on Walnut street, to whom he was paying his addresses, with the hope that Planchette would reveal to him what he had failed to obtain from his fair dulciness. After arriving at the house he managed to introduce Planchette, and accordingly they arranged themselves at the table, and succeeded in receiving answers that satisfied their minds that Planchette was but too well acquainted with the affairs of the world and what lies in the future. Emboldened by success, the lady propounded, mentally, sundry questions, and very prompt answers were returned.

As a matter of course, the manipulator being a young lady, her first inquiry was, "Shall I ever marry?" "Yes," promptly came from Planchette. "When?" "Two years." "To whom?" "S—— B——." "Shall we be happy?" "Perfectly." "Shall we have children?" "Yes." "Boys and girls?" "How many?" Planchette was deliberate, evincing no haste, desirous of making no mistake in his figures, but wrote with considerable distinctness, "S-e-v-e n t," when the young lady shoved the instrument from her with force that it fell upon the floor, and divided in half by the fall. Whether Planchette intended "seventeen," or "seventy" was not determined, and we presume time alone can discover the entire answer.

THE most signal benefit the South will derive from the election of General Grant, after the establishment of order, will be the appreciation of real estate. The bulk of the land in many states south of Virginia is worthless. That is, as an investment the profits would not pay the taxes. Why it is so every one knows. The remedy for the glaring defect is also palpable. Natural qualities belong to the soil which make it valuable; natural advantages pertain to the whole section not found elsewhere The basis of wealth in any country is its reality. An increase of $5 per acre on Southern land will be a Golconda to its people. It will be worth more than a decade of cotton and sugar crops, because it will not take to itself wings.

A GOOD conscience is the best looking-glass of heaven; in which the soul may see God's thoughts and purposes concerning it, reflected as so many shining stars.

DON'T touch the lute when drums are resounding. A wise man remains silent when fools are speaking.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

Further details of the destruction of property in the interior of the State, by the earthquake of October 21st, have been received at San Francisco. Alameda county suffered the most, the damage to property extending in all directions.

Back of San Leandro there were numerous fissures in the earth, from some of which came clouds of dust and from others volumes of water. San Leandro creek, which was dry for months, is now a rapidly running stream.

From some places hot water still gushes forth. The villages of San Leandro and Hayward are almost in ruins. The brick buildings are all down, or uninhabitable, and numerous wooden structures are much damaged. At Hayward only one brick building remains uninjured.

Alameda, Brooklyn and Orleans all suffered severely.

The destruction of property at San Jose and Brashear City is great. The brick and adobe houses of the Mission of San Jose are a mass of ruins.

At Stockton and Marysville the injury to buildings was slight.

Petoluma, Healthsburg, Santa Rosa, Vallejo and Martinez felt the full force of the shock. Chimneys and fire walls were thrown down and much damage was done to property.

The loss is considerable at Los Angelos.

At Visallia the shock was slight and no damage was done.

Santa Cruz, Monterey and Watsonville suffered little loss.

In the State of Nevada the earthquake was scarcely felt.

The San Francisco committee of architects, appointed by the board of superintendents, report the city hall unsafe, and it will have to be taken down; meanwhile the city officials and courts will find other quarters.

The other city buildings are uninjured to any great extent. The school houses are not much damaged. The United States Marine Hospital has been condemned by the proper authorities, and will be demolished. The patients are at present encamped on the grounds adjoining the hospital.

The custom house is wrecked to such an extent that probably it will not be occupied again. The officials have removed temporarily to Heywood's building, in California street. An army of laborers is at work today on the shattered buildings and removing the debris from the streets.

The merchants show no disposition to abandon their property or the location, some of the structures are being taken down and others repaired. The vicinity of the wrecked buildings is a busy scene.

The shock that occurred on the morning of the 23d October, caused additional damage to the injured buildings. Some chimneys of the different manufactories, which suffered considerably by the first shock, will now have to be demolished and rebuilt.

No definite estimate of the damage to property can be made until a proper survey of the entire city is made. Some persons estimate the loss at $300,000, and others at $2,000,000. The latter figure is probably nearest the loss.

BEAUTY AND BRAINS.

Men do not care for brains in excess in women. They like a sympathetic intellect which can follow them, and seize their thoughts as quick as they are uttered, but they do not much care for any clear or special knowledge of facts; and even the most philosophic among them would rather be set right in a classical quotation, an astronomical calculation, or the exact bearing of a political question by a lovely being in tarlatine whom he was graciously unbending to in struct. Neither do they want anything strong-minded. To most men, indeed, the feminine strong mindedness that can discuss immoral problems without blushing, and despise religious observances as useful only to weak souls, is a quality as unwomanly as a well developed biceps or a huge fist would be. It is sympathy, not antagonism; it is companionship, not rivalry, still less supremacy, that they like in woman; and some women with brains as well as learning—understand this, and keep their blue stockings well covered by their petticoats.

Others, enthusiasts of the freedom of thought and intellectual rights, show theirs defiantly, and meet with their reward. Men shrink from them. Even clever men, able to meet them on their own ground, do not feel drawn to them, while all but high-class minds are dwarfed and humiliated by their learning and their moral courage. And this is what no man likes to feel in the presence of a woman, and because of her superiority. But the brains most useful to woman, and most befitting their work in life, are those which show themselves in common sense, in good judgment, and that kind of patient courage which enables them to bear small crosses and great trials alike with dignity and good temper. Mere intellectual culture, however valuable it may be in itself, does not reach to the worth of this kind of moral power, for as the true domain of woman is the home, and her way of ordering her domestic life the best of her faculties, mere intellectual culture does not help in this, and, in fact, is often a hindrance rather than a help.—*Saturday review*

TRUE.—Dr. Franklin remarked that a man as often gets two dollars for the one he spends informing his mind, as he does for a dollar laid out in any other way. A man eats a pound of sugar and it is gone, and the pleasure he has enjoyed is ended, but the information he gets from a newspaper is treasured up to be enjoyed anew, and to be used whenever occasion or inclination call for it. A newspaper is not the wisdom of one man or two men; it is the wisdom of the age, and of past ages too. A family without a newspaper is always a year behind the times in general information; besides they can never think much nor find much to talk about. And then there are little ones growing up without any taste for reading. Who then, would be without a newspaper,—and who would read one regularly without paying for it?

A YOUNG lady who teaches music in an academy in Western New York, sent an order to a publisher, recently, in which she had spelled the words very poorly. She apologized by adding a postscript, as follows: "You must exkews this letter, as I pla bi note, but spel bi ear."

A CHILD was asked, "What is faith?"—She answered, "Doing God's will, and asking no questions."

NYMPHS.

Between the time of the raw school girl and that of the finished young lady is a short season of the nymph, when the physical enjoyment of life is perhaps at its keenest, and a girl is not afraid to use her limbs as nature meant her to use them, nor ashamed to take pleasure in her youth and strength. This is the time when a sharp run down a steep hill, with the chance of a tumble midway, is an exercise by no means objected to; when clambering over gates, stiles, and even crabbed stone walls, is not refused because of the undignified display of ankle which the adventure involves; when leaping a ditch comes in as one of the ordinary accidents of a marsh-land walk; and when the fun of riding is infinitely enhanched if the horse is only half broken, or bare-backed.

The nymph, an out-of-door, breezy, healthy girl, more after the pattern of the Greek Oread than the amazon, is found only in the country; and for the most part only in the remoter districts of the country. In the town she degenerates into fastness, according to the law which makes evil merely the misdirection of force, as dirt is only matter in the wrong place. But among the mountains, in the secluded midland villages, or out on the thinly-populated moorland tracts, the nymph may be found in the full perfection of her nature. And a very beautiful kind of nature it is; though it is to be feared that certain ladies of the stricter sort would call her "tom-boy," and that those of still narrower way of thought, unable to distinguish between unconventionality and vulgarity, would hold her to be decidedly vulgar—which she is not—and would wonder at her mother for "letting her go on so."

You fall upon the nymph at all hours and in all seasons. Indeed, she boasts that no weather ever keeps her indoors, and prefers a little roughness of the elements to anything too luscious or sentimental. A fresh wind, a sharp frost, a blinding fall of snow, or a pelting shower of rain, are all high jinks to the nymph, to whom it is rare fun to come in like a waterdog, dripping from every hair, or shaking the snow in masses from her hat and cloak. She prefers this kind of thing to the most suggestive beauty of the moonlight, or to the fervid heats of summer, and thinks a long walk in the crisp sharp frost, with the leaves crackling under her feet, worth all the nightingales in the wood. And yet she loves the spring and summer too, for the sake of the flowers and the birds and the beasts and the insects they bring forth; for the nymph is almost always a naturalist of the perceptive and self-taught kind, and has a marvelous faculty for finding out nests and rare habitats and for tracking unusual trails to their hidden homes.—*From the London Saturday Review.*

CAN TRAVEL LIKE "PIZEN."

The electric telegraph is bound to remain a mystery to the million, and the ludicrous conceptions of its *modus operandi*, which some of the most ignorant people have formed, are as mirth provoking as anything out of Rupelia or Smoller. The last illustration of this that has fallen under our eyes, is the following story from the Pittsburg Journal:

Not long since an old lady entered O'Reilly's office, in one of our cities, and said she had a message to send to Wheeling. In a few minutes her note was deposited in a dumb waiter, and ascended in a mysterious manner through the ceiling.

"Is that going straight to Wheeling?" inquired the old lady, with eyes bent on the ceiling.

"Yes ma'am," answered the clerk.

"I never was there," continued she, "but it hardly seems possible that the town lies in that direction. When will I get an answer, Mr. Telegraph?"

"I can scarcely tell, ma'am; it may be two or three hours."

The old lady went away, and returned in exactly two hours. Just as she entered the door, the dumb waiter came down through the ceiling.

"There is your answer, ma'am," said the clerk.

The old lady took the neat yellow envelop in her hands, with a smile of mingled gratification and astonishment.

"Now that beats all," exclaimed she.—"Bless my heart! all the way from Wheeling, and the wafer still wet. That's an awkward looking box—but it can travel like pizen."

THE University of Michigan, an institution that enjoys merited celebrity, has been enjoined for old-fogyism. It appears that by a statute of 1855 the Board of Regents were required to appoint at least one professor of homœopathy in the department of medicine. This they have persistently refused to do. The Attorney General has presented his petition praying the regents to show cause why they omit to carry out the statute, and asking for a writ of mandamus to compel them so to do. The faith of the regents in homœopathy must be weak, but in allopathy still weaker, when they desire to shield it from competition with an adversary. One siege in a court room may serve to liberalize their views.

A GOOD RULE.—A certain man, who is very rich now, was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches, he said: 'My father taught me never to play till my work was finished; and never to spend my money until I had earned it. If I had but an hour's work in a day, I must do that the first thing, and in an hour. And after this I was allowed to play; and then I could play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it soon became easy to do so. It is to this I owe my prosperity." Let every one who reads this do likewise.

A WELL-KNOWN author hung up his stocking in jest last Christmas Eve, and his wife, very much in earn

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 1868.

VICTORY!

COMPLETE REBEL ROUTE!

GLORIOUS UNION TRIUMPH!

All New England and the West give large Republican Majorittes!

Connecticut 2500 Rep. maj.

ILLINOIS 40,000!

INDIANA 10,000!

OHIO OVER 35,000!

Pennsylvania 20,000!

North and South Carolina give Large Republican maj's.

CALIFORNIA for Grant!

IMMENSE UNION GAINS IN IOWA!

West Virginia increases her majority for Grant!

The election returns as far as received show an overwhelming popular majority for GRANT and COLFAX. There have been immense Union gains everywhere. New York, New Jersey and Oregon alone, of all the free States, are doubtful, and even these may go Republican. The rebels have carried Maryland, Kentucky and Louisiana, and perhaps Alabama.

THE RESULT.

The bright sunshine that ushered in the election day was ominous of the glorious victory that was to crown the Union cause and give assured peace to our torn and bleeding country. The people have rendered their verdict and have shown themselves true to the instincts of patriotism and the principles of our Republican institutions. The advancing hosts of treason, rebellion and anarchy have once more been hurled back in overwhelming defeat and disgraceful rout. The result of Tuesday's election has sent a thrill of joy to every loyal heart and our people now rest in the contentment of assured peace. He who saved our country in the bloody field of battle and drove her enemies into ignominious flight and eventual surrender has now more completely and overwhelmingly defeated them at the ballot box. The people have repudiated the repudiators and made a nullity of the nullifiers; they have declared in favor of political integrity and endorsed financial honesty. The sharpers of Wall street and the political tricksters of Tammany have had the seal of the people's condemnation stamped upon them and their policy in indelible colors and unmistakable characters. The peace of the country is now assured and her financial credit firmly established. Peace will be restored to the South and safety to her citizens and the whole country will speedily enter upon a career of prosperity heretofore unknown. The tidings of our great victory, declaring the stability of our free institutions, will bring joy to the hearts of all the lovers of constitutional liberty throughout the world and give new hope and strength to the struggling liberals of Europe. The strength and stability of Republican institutions are to day more firmly established than ever before.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

The Republicans of Bedford County were wide awake on Tuesday. Seventeen districts heard from give a Union gain of 128. Bedford borough gives a Republican gain of 13, Bedford township 17, Broad Top township and Coaldale borough 26, Bloody Run borough 6, Saxton borough 1, Liberty township 1, Harrison, 9, Colerain 14, St. Clair 14, Juniata 9, Snake Spring 6 South Woodberry 15, Middle Woodberry, 5, Napier township gives a Copperhead gain of, 5, Schellsburg borough, 2, and Wooberry borough 1. These are the majorities as reported from all the townships heard from as we go to press. The official returns will doubtless make some changes but not enough to make any material change in the above figures.

TOADYISM EXTRAORDINARY.

Our Minister to England, Reverdy Johnson, is making an exhibition of diplomatic toadyism, in his obsequiousness to such men as Roebuck and Laird, that is calculated to greatly damage the American character in the eyes of European men of sense, and bring the blush of shame to the check of every true patriot. Reading the record of his hob-nobbing with the men who did all in their power to destroy our government one is almost tempted to believe that the old man, in his dotage, has forgotten his mission and imagines himself the minister of the late Southern confederacy rather than of the United States. We are sorry for Reverdy Johnson. It is sad to see an old man, who has preserved a tolerably fair record, in his old age when he ought to command honor and respect, toadying to a set of purse-proud aristocrats, disgracing himself and dishonoring his country. It is a poor consolation to hear the poor man in his senility say that he bears the censures of his country with christian resignation. The most commendable resignation that he can show will be the resignation of the office he has so shamefully disgraced. Why he should choose to cultivate the acquaintance of such men as Roebuck and Laird rather than Bright and Hughes we cannot comprehend, unless it be that he still has a lurking sympathy for slavery and rebellion and a natural affinity for snobs. It is high time that we send, as ministers abroad, men who have some respect for themselves, who are not insensible to the promptings of patriotism nor ignorant of the spirit of our Republican institutions; who have learned that all forms of aristocracy are hostile to the spirit of our institutions, that with such we command respect not by grovelling and disgusting flunkyism, but because we have shown our ability and determination to exact our rights among the nations of the earth. Until we do send such men we may expect these disgusting exhibitions of sycophancy and toadyism to be indefinitely repeated.

THE ELOQUENCE of the CAMPAIGN.

The *Round Table*, which has been a supporter of the Democratic candidates, says that "it is a notorious, and now proves a significant fact, that the great bulk of eloquent speaking and clever writing in this canvass have been done for the Republican side. With exceptions that may be counted on the fingers, the Democrats have really had neither spokesmen nor journalists whose abilities are worth a straw to their party."

Why? Simply because the Republican party has had glorious principles to speak and write about, while the Democrats have been forced, by their platform, to argue in favor of Prejudice, Dishonesty and Revolution. Demosthenes himself could not have waxed eloquent in defense of such themes; little wonder then that Seymour and Blair and Vallandigham *et al.* should have made such failures as they have. The only eloquent Democratic speaking was done at the South, by Wade Hampton and others of that ilk. John Quincy Adams made an eloquent speech in South Carolina, but the people there thought it a Republican speech And it was pretty much; for Massachusetts Democracy is remarkably like Republicanism anywhere else. The only eloquent speech Seymour has made, was that one he made at Cooper Institute before his nomination, in which he showed so plainly the madness and folly of the Pendleton theory, and the utter ruin it would bring upon the working people. He was eloquent then, for he believed what he said. We will not insult his intelligence by supposing he believed the arguments he used in his Western tour. It is only when men are defending what they believe to be true, that they rise to eloquence. Hence the marked superiority in this regard of the Republican speakers and writers of this campaign over their opponents—so marked that a Democratic journal of the highest character, is constrained to confess it.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION by Governor Geary.

Unto God, our Creator, we are indebted for life and all its blessings. It, therefore, becomes us at all times to render unto Him the homage of grateful hearts; and in the performance of our sacred duties, to set apart special periods to "enter into His gates with thanksgiving and into His courts with praise." For this purpose, and in accordance with an established custom, I have designated THURSDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT; and I recommend that the people of this Commonwealth on that day refrain from their usual avocations and pursuits, and assemble at their chosen places of worship, to "praise the name of God and magnify Him with thanksgiving;" devoutly to acknowledge their dependence, and lay upon His altars the cheerful offerings of grateful hearts.

Let us thank Him with Christian humility for health and prosperity; abundant harvests; the protection of commerce, and advancement of scientific, mechanical and manufacturing interests; our progress in education, morality, virtue and social order; the increase of our material wealth; exemption from pestilence and contagious diseases and the destructive influences of war; for having blessed us as a people and a nation, and opened before us the brightest prospects for the future; and for all other blessings, both temporal and spiritual.

With sure reliance upon Divine favor let us pray for the forgiveness of our sins, making public confession of our dependence; that we may continue worthy of His parental love and protecting care; that our civil and religious liberties and political rights may remain unimpaired; that we may remember with gratitude our country's brave defenders, and cherish with sympathy their widows and orphan children; and that our paths through life may be directed by the example and instructions of the Redeemer, who died that we might enjoy all the blessings which temporarily flow therefrom, and eternal life in the world to come.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-third.

JNO. W. GEARY.

By the Governor:
F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

BITTERS.—In the medical world, now-a-days, Bitters are all the rage. In one form or another, under one name or another, they and their staring advertisements are everywhere to be found, professing to cure all the ills flesh is heir to, from a bump on the head to the small pox. Of their efficacy in general we know nothing, but there is one variety concerning which we hear praise from all. We refer to Hoofland's German Bitters. This is not a mere preparation of some sort of liquor and bitter herbs and barks, but a Medicine designed for Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, and of great power and usefulness. We have not made these assertions without consulting those who know, and are competent to judge, and they all fully endorse what we say.

The above remarks are copied from the Editorial columns of the "EAGLE," Poughkeepsie, N. Y. You will recollect that HOOFLANDS GERMAN BITTERS is entirely free from any alcoholic ingredients

Hoofland's German Tonic is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters with *pure* Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, &c. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some Alcoholic Stimulant is necessary, and makes a preparation delightfully pleasant and agreeable. Principal Office, 631 Arch St., Philadelphia Pa. Sold everywhere.

AN IMMENSE BLOCK OF GRANITE.—Last week a remarkable and successful blast was made at the Richmond (Virginia) Granite Quarry, now owned by a company in Philadelphia. One entire block of clear, beautiful granite, measuring one hundred feet long, twenty-three feet thick and twenty feet wide, was thrown out from the solid mass of the quarry. This immense block contains forty-six thousand cubic feet, eight millions two hundred and eighty thousand pounds, or three thousand six hundred tons. It is probably the largest stone, in one piece, ever quarried in ancient or modern times.

FIGHT COMING.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* writes from Georgia as follows:

I suppose that the defiance which General Cobb personally would hurl "into their teeth," would be of the kind he hurled at the forces of General Rosecrans in West Virginia in 1861, when he made his grand retreat, and defiantly bid them catch him if they could. But his speech had its effect upon the masses. The whole rebel element seemed to have imbibed the fighting spirit, and upon the cars, in the private circle, on the street corners, everywhere, one hears nothing but talk of the forcible overthrow of the Southern State governments, and a determination to fight or have everything restored to the condition of 1860.

One ex-rebel officer said to me, in answer to my inquiry as to how the Southern people would get arms, "When General Lee surrendered he had 143,000 able men on his muster-rolls, and yet he only surrendered 8,000, so that we can safely say that the Yankees did not get over 10,000 or 15,000 stand of arms. In addition to this, every Southern man has been purchasing arms since the close of the war. As to money, we don't need any, we fought before without it."

My conclusion is, after having traveled over nearly every one of the late rebel States and having talked with thousands of rebel citizens of every grade of character and position, that the people of the North must either elect General Grant, surrender the State governments to the rebels and undo the work of reconstruction or fight, and I am more than half inclined to the belief that the fight will come any way. These people are out of power, they believe that the Northern people as a mass have wronged them, and they all feel unwilling to ever accept any terms save compensation for their losses, including slaves, repudiation of the Northern war debt, and the surrender of the control of the Government to them. They mean fight, and the people of the North and the Government may just as well prepare to meet the emergency.

NAPOLEON "IV" HAS AN AFFRONT PUT UPON HIM.—The New York *Times* correspondent writes from Paris, August 14, as follows:

Just as the "affair Rochefort" was taking a happy turn for the worried and fatigued policemen, a new incident, the "affair Cavaignac," fell across their troubled path. A son of Godfroy Cavaignac, the Dictator of 1848, refused to accept from the hand of the son of Napoleon III the premium awarded to him for standing at the head of his class at the College of St. Barbe! Why should he? Did not Napoleon III put in prison and treat with rigor, almost with insult, the man who had saved Paris in June from a second reign of terror? Why should Cavaignac II accept anything from the hand of Napoleon IV? When the boy's name was called the audience broke into a loud cheer, and you may imagine the consternation of M. Durny, Minister of Public Instruction, and of the Prince Imperial; the first calling for the little Cavaignac with a nice speech of congratulation all ready, and the other with the crown of laurels in his extended hand, and the little Cavaignac II clinging to his bench and refusing to accept the offered crown! A new god arose at once in the firmament of the Latin quarter, and Henry Rochefort is threatened with an eclipse. Cavaignac II has shown himself a chip of the old block; he has placed himself by that one act in the position of chief of a party, and hereafter, when the day of revolution comes, the "Party Cavaignac" must be counted in with the contending factions. "Your father smothered my father out in 1848; I can accept nothing from your hands!" Who knows what an amount of history may yet turn upon this first act of opposition of the youthful inheritor of one of the glorious names of the last revolution? We may certainly predict that the boy will be heard from.

VELOCIPEDES IN NEW YORK.—A New Yorker was seen with a velocipede taking exercise in Washington place on Tuesday afternoon. His performance attracted a large crowd of interested spectators. The Nicolson pavement was favorable to his efforts, and his skill was seen to great advantage. He rode a French Velocipede, with a driving wheel of about three feet two inches, and rode it like a master. His slow movement was excellent, without unsteadiness or wabbling and when he let himself out he went with the speed of an arrow. In Paris it is no uncommon thing to see such a vehicle darting hither and thither along the crowded street, but in New York it was a novelty. And yet the velocipede is no novelty. It was invented sixty years ago. Its propelling power was then, as now, the feet of the rider, except that he put them on the ground and trotted along with his machine. The present form was devised in 1830 by M. Dreuze, an employee of the French Postoffice, who thought he had made a great thing for letter carriers in the rural districts. The badness of the roads frustrated his hopes, and his invention fell into obscurity. It is now revived, with more brilliant prospects than ever, and will probably soon be fully naturalized in every part of the world. There is a great demand for them in this country, which cannot yet be supplied.

PETROLEUM IN EUROPE.—Recent advices from abroad communicate the information that springs of mineral oil have been discovered in the western province of Galicia, and that extensive purpose of reaching the subterranean reservoirs. The surface soil, covering an area of 50,000 acres, it is asserted, is so thoroughly impregnated with petroleum that it is only necessary to dig a few feet in order to obtain a handsome return for the money expended. The development of this new branch of industry has created a demand for the services of American engineers familiar with the methods of sinking wells in the United States, and the reports of the gentlemen from this country, who have visited Galicia, are said to coincide with the sanguine anticipations of the owners of the oil fields.

The accounts of this region concur in asserting that the small stream known as the Dunajec, will, in a short time, be surrounded with works as extensive as those now in operation at Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. Less enthusiastic observers, however, cite numerous instances of discoveries abroad of oil, which have by no means fulfilled the prognostications of the operators. While the United States possesses facilities for raising two and a half millions of barrels of oil ever year. and actually sends abroad 800,000 barrels, or 32,000,000 gallons, there is not much prospect that these new sources of supply will interfere with her position as the great petroleum market of the civilized world.

SUFFRAGE for women is still being agitated in England, and great efforts are being made to have it become an accomplished fact. Not only have fifteen or twenty thousand women demanded to be registered as voters, but appeals from them are inserted in the English papers to vote for certain candidates. Ladies of high rank, like Lady Forley and Lady Amberly, are among the callers of political meeting, and, it is stated, appear on the platform. At Manchester, 5,750 women claimed the right to vote, and the revising barrister, whose office it is to decide upon the qualifications of electors, delivered a well considered opinion upon the subject. His examination of the different acts of parliament goes back as far as 1439, when the statute passed in the eighth year of Henry VI, Chapter seven, limited the franchise in counties to "people" residing and dwelling in the same counties, and possessing freehold land of the annual value of forty shillings. Although the word people is used without reference to sex, no instance can be found in England of women having claimed or exercised the right to vote from 1430 to 1832.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON is now engaged in preparing a comparative map of Europe, indicating the territorial modifications in the various States since 1815, with the view to the proposal of a congress which should consider the question of a general disarmament. We opine that but little credence is to be placed in the statement. "Up to the present time" says the *Presse*, "proposals to hold an international congress have resulted in precipitating war. It is to be feared that the same cause will produce the same effect, and for want of an agreement, which seems to be impossible, an armed conflict will ensue. It would indeed be difficult to explain the real nature of the *statuquo* after a diplomatic failure of such importance as this."

THE APPROACHING EARTHQUAKE.—The New York *Atlas* has some misgivings concerning the California earthquake. It thinks it will be the turn of New York, or perhaps the whole Atlantic coast, next. The editor, as if with fear und trembling, asks: "Have we not been warned of approaching misfortune of the character to which we are referring? Undoubtedly. Not longer than two weeks ago two "smart" earthquake shocks were felt in Virginiinia, and the chivalry became veritable quakes. If the American seaboard ever catches a blow of this kind, it will be an earnest one; and what if such a blow really impends? What if the vague hints and predictions of geologists and other men of science as to marvelous changes about to take place on the globe be true? What if the theologists, who wrest from inspired prophecy the promise of a speedy destruction of sublunary goods and chattels, have aimed at one target and hit another? What if chaos is really to come again, and render all our plans and hopes and fame and wealth, and our struggle for aggrandizement nugatory and of no earthly account? The idea is pregnant with suggestive reflection. Let us take another week to it."

TYPOGRAPHICAL.—The accomplished foreman of our news room department appears to have shuffled off the coil of single blessedness and furnished us a local item on his own account. It is an example worthy of emulation, and we trust that all the remaining bachelors in the establishment will "follow copy" without unnecessary delay. The young couple in question have our best wishes for perpetual happiness and prosperity. It is the wish of his fellow craftsmen that the bridegroom may always enjoy a "full case," a succession of "small caps," and never get "out of sorts," and when, having abandoned his true honored "rule," rounded his final "period"—we behold his manly "form" stretched in "solid column" upon the cold "stone" of mortality—may his friends have the satisfaction of knowing that he escaped both "devil" and "hell-box," every "error" having been corrected in the original "proof," and the compositor fully prepared for inspection at the grand "revise."—*Titusville Herald.*

PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.—Prussia still fears that a war with France is inevitable; and is looking in every direction for allies. Bismarck, it is reported, has been endeavoring to induce the Emperor of Russia to renew the secret treaty of alliance with Prussia, signed at Breslau in 1860. Alexander, however, while expressing his friendly intention, declined to bind himself by a treaty. Prussia, meanwhile, is making every effort to strengthen her military forces. The number of the cavalry regiments is to be increased, and fourteen new batteries are to be added to the horse artillery. General Von Moltke, who has just returned from a tour of inspection among the Rhine fortresses, is about to make a similar tour in North Schleswig; and the South German Military Conference, now in session, of which General Beyer, late of the Prussian army, is a member, is expected to arrange for the more direct and efficacious control of Prussia over the troops of South Germany.

A WEDDING MISTAKE.—A gentleman of New Haven ordered a wedding suit—among which was a white satin vest. On the bridal evening, as the clergyman was leaving the door, the gentleman took from a pocket of his vest, and slipped gracefully into the Parson's hand what he supposed was a $10 note that he had put there for the purpose. The honeymoon had long passed, when the bridegroom had occasion to don again, for a party, his bridal vest—and putting his finger into a pocket, pulled out, to his great horror, the identical bank note which he supposed had months before gladdened the heart of the worthy curate. Great was the consternation of the parties! "What could he have given the parson on that occasion?" He ascertained, the next day, that he had given him a strip of satin, two or three inches long, which the tailor had left in the pocket of the vest. Explanations, and a hearty laugh followed.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

SINCE the close of the late war the population of Missouri has increased some 350,000. Large bodies of emigrants are pouring into the western counties.

FROM the present condition of the books of the Treasury Department it is estimated that the statement of the public debt for the present month will show a reduction to the amount of nearly $4,500,000.

EIGHT regiments and two battalions of infantry, one regiment of rifles, seventeen batteries of artillery, numbering twelve thousand five hundred men, constitute the British forces now stationed in the Dominion of Canada.

TRENTON, October 31.—The house of Dr. McKilby, in this city, was last night entered by burglars, who, after ransacking the premises, left, taking with them nineteen $1,000 first mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad.

THE annual exhibit of the Postoffice Department, it is said, will show an excess of expenditures over the receipts of nearly $7,000,000, notwithstanding the receipts during the present year exceed those of last year in the sum of $1,200,000.

THE Court of Appeals of Kentucky has recently decided that the sale of a horse, to be paid for on the election of certain candidates, is a bet, and that no recovery can be obtained on an implied promise to pay a reasonable price for the animal within a reasonable time.

THE Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix*, being in want of funds, prints the following advertisement: "Wanted, at this office, an able-bodied hard-featured, bad tempered, not to be put off and not to be backed down, freckled faced young man to collect for this paper; must furnish his own horse, saddlebags, pistols, whisky, bowie knife and cowhide. We will furnish the accounts. To such we promise constant and laborious employment.

A CHARLESTON paper says: "Some little has been done during the present year to encourage the small farming system in the state and the success which has attended its introduction in different localities will, it is hoped stimulate those who are already disposed in its favor, and convert those who, from constitutional infirmity, remain its persistent opponents."

A METEOR of extraordinary size and brilliancy passed over Brandon, Wisconsin, on the evening of the 13th instant. Its course was from west-southwest to north-northeast, at an altitude of about nearly a mile, exploding some three miles northeast of the place, giving out, on explosion, variegated colors such as white, red and purple, not common in meteoric exhibitions of this kind.

THE Cuban insurrection turns out no small matter. The revolutionists appear to exist in large numbers, and they have made their recklessness sufficiently apparent in the destruction of a town by fire, and in maintaining one or two fights with the Captain General's troops.

They are not suppressed yet, and it may tax the authorities pretty severely to dispose of such a formidable organization.

A CITIZEN of Woodstock, Vt., bought a farm last year for less than thirteen hundred dollars, and raised this year two thousand bushels of potatoes—about sixteen hundred of which were merchantable at fifty cents per bushel. He also secured fifty tons of hay and wintered seventy-eight sheep, which also turned out well. He sold one hundred and ten dollars' worth of wool, besides what he reserved for his own use, sold one hundred dollars' worth of lambs, and kept fifteen for the flock.

MRS. LUCY OSGOOD died at Mexico, Me., last week, aged one hundred years, eight months and eighteen days. At the time of her death she had living five children, twenty-four grandchildren, forty-two great grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren, being seventy-three in all. Each generation had its representative at her funeral. She had been, until within a few weeks preceeding her death, able to move about the house. Although nearly blind and quite deaf, she retained her memory to a wonderful degree, and was a great talker.

ST. LOUIS, October 30.—A Santa Fe, New Mexico, dispatch says: An important Indian expedition is now organized in this territory, which will soon start from Fort Bascomb, on the Canadian river, against the Indians committing depredations in Kansas and Colorado the past few months. The command will consist of six companies of the Third Cavalry, one or two companies of the Thirty-seventh Infantry, together with between two or three hundred Utes and Apaches. The Indians are all under the command of Colonel Evans, of the Third Cavalry.

ON MONDAY the Government disbursed twenty seven million dollars of gold interest—the November interest on the Five-twenty Bonds of 1862 and 1865. On the coming 1st of January, it will disburse, as interest, thirty million more. There is now a reserve of about one hundred millions in the Treasury; and even after these heavy disbursements, the Government will be well supplied with coin. The New York *Times* says that the speculators whose interest it is to keep gold up, are trembling in view of the heavy outflow of the next two months.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the New York *Times* reiterates his statement concerning Gen. Rosecrans' intention not to proceed to Mexico. He says: That in conversation with a friend in New York a few days since, he admitted the certainty of Grant's election, and added that with Grant's inauguration his term of office as Minister to Mexico would undoubtedly cease. He subsequently said that it would hardly be worth while for him to go to Mexico and be recalled so soon, and consequently he did not think he would go at all.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following important decision: Smoking and fine-cut chewing tobacco and snuff sold, or offered for sale, after January 1, 1869, and all other manufactured tobacco of every description sold or offered for sale after July 1, 1869, must be paid in stamped packages; and tobacco on hand after the respective dates named, not in such packages, must be repacked to comply with the law by the owner thereof. The expenses of repacking and stamping *tax* paid tobacco at those dates must be borne by the owners.

THE Duke of Nassau, Germany, recently purchased $2,000,000 of United States bonds. That looks as though he had confidence in our securities. American bonds are continually growing in popularity in Germany.

DIRECTORY.—The followingdirect is a ory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael S. Ritchey, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—D. R. Anderson, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—A. J. Sansom.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—John Harris.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 262, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Post No. 102, G. A. R. meets every Thursday evening, in the second story of Lingenfelter's Law Building.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A LAXATIVE MEDICINE.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have used it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:

For *Dyspepsia* or *Indigestion*, *Listlessness*, *Languor* and *Loss of Appetite*, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For *Liver Complaint* and its various symptoms, *Bilious Headache*, *Sick Headache*, *Jaundice* or *Green Sickness*, *Bilious Colic* and *Bilious Fevers*, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it

For *Dysentery* or *Diarrhœa*, but one mild dose is generally required.

For *Rheumatism*, *Gout*, *Gravel*, *Palpitation of the Heart*, *Pain in the Side*, *Back and Loins*, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear.

For *Dropsy* and *Dropsical Swellings* they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For *Suppressions* a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
2oct1y DR. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of
THESHING MACHINES
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES
with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r

C. N. HICKOK,
DENTIST,
Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD.

All operations, pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. feb7

Telegraphic.

ELECTRIC

TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Nos. 23 & 25 Nassau Street,

NEW YORK.

Organized under special charter from the State of New York,

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia.

PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China.

FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New York.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer Michigan Central Railroad, Boston.

ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company, New York.

Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse N. Y.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer Western Union Telegraph Company, New York.

FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New York.

NICHOLAS MICKLES, New York.

OFFICERS.

A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth,) Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of nine hundred miles at once, between the following ports, viz:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macoa	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company proposes erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but a few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes by the local magistrates make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these, who are over ten years old, not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay the cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of a vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

The stock of this Company has been unqualifiedly recommended to capitalists and business men, as a desirable investment by editorial articles in the New York *Herald*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Times*, *Post*, *Express*, *Independent*, and in the Philadelphia *North American*, *Press*, *Ledger*, *Inquirer*, *Age*, *Bulletin* and *Telegraph*.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly instalments of $2 50 each, commencing December 1, 1868, on application to

DREXEL & CO.,
34 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.

Shares can be obtained in Bedford by application to Reed & Schell Bankers, who are authorized to receive subscriptions, and can give all necessary information on the subject.

sep:15:6mos.

Real Estate.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of the last Will and Testament of Joseph Riddle, late of Union tp, Bedford co., dec'd, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, in said township, on TUESDAY the 10th day of November next, the following real estate viz:

One TRACT OF LAND being the Mansion place of said deceased, containing about 116 acres net measure, of patented limestone land, about ninety-six acres of which are cleared and under fence, and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a two story Log Dwelling House, Log Barn, and other out buildings, with a well of good water under the kitchen porch, the water from which during part of the year runs through the cellar. There is also a good APPLE Orchard on the place, and between four and five acres of good meadow. The land not cleared is well timbered. This farm lies on both sides of the road leading from Bedford to Hollidaysburg, and is about a mile north of Ake's Mill. It adjoins lands of Joseph S. Riddle, Aban Moses, and others.

ALSO, THE UNDIVIDED HALF PART of the farm now occupied by Josiah Sill, known as the Creek farm, situate on Bobb's Creek, adjoining Frederick Oster, Jacob Acker and others. This farm is all bottom land, contains about ninety one acres, net measure, and is all cleared and in cultivation, but about eight acres. The improvements are a good two story Log and Plank Dwelling House, barn and other outbuildings, with a good well of water before the door. This place is about a mile from St. Clairsville, and is in sight of Henderson's Mill. The terms will be for each place, one third of the purchase money at the time possession is given and title delivered 1st April next, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest, to be secured by judgment or mortgage. All grain in the ground reserved. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., on the Mansion farm.

23oct3t WILLIAM BERKHEIMER, Exr.

600 ACRES OF EXCELLENT FARM LAND FOR SALE.

ONE TRACT containing 262 acres, with good log house and barn thereon; also a good SAW-MILL, worth a rental of $200 per annum. About half this tract is excellent bottom and the balance upland. About 100 acres are cleared, well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation; balance well timbered. The whole tract is well watered, and is situate on Dunning's creek, in St. Clair tp., adjoining lands of John Alstadt, Jacob Andrews and Jacob Beckley. The mill and farm will be sold separately, or together, to suit purchasers.

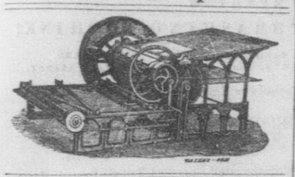
ALSO, one tract containing 183 acres, having a good log house and barn and out-buildings thereon. About 65 acres cleared, well fenced and in a good state of cultivation; balance covered with an excellent growth of valuable timber—well watered and situate near Pleasantville, in St. Clair tp., adjoining lands of Jacob Alstadt, Jacob Bowser, Jacob Beckley and Joseph mith.

ALSO, one tract containing 157 acres, about 20 acres cleared, well fenced and in a good state of cultivation; balance covered with an excellent growth of valuable timber; well watered and situate in St. Clair Township, adjoining lands of Jacob Beckley, Joseph Smith and Christian Mock.

These lands formerly belonged to the estate of Nicholas Lyons, deceased, and are in a neighborhood well supplied with schools, churches, stores, &c.

Each of these tracts will be sold as a whole or in parts, to suit purchasers, and will be offered at

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 1868.

Local Affairs.

To our Campaign Subscribers.—The next number of the Inquirer will be the last to such of our campaign subscribers as do not wish to continue their subscriptions. We will continue the paper to all such as do not signify their desire to stop it either by letter to us or through the Post Master. We have a large number of Republicans in the county who do not take the Inquirer regularly. To such, and they comprise nearly all our campaign subscribers, we have a word to say. No man who wishes to be posted on the news of the day and the affairs of his county can afford to be without his county paper. It alone contains the legal advertising and general news of the county which are of most importance to him. Things near at home, in his own community, are of more importance to him than any others, yet these are the very matters concerning which he can learn nothing, in any other than his own county paper. Many persons subscribe for a city paper because they can get a little larger paper for the same price. This is poor economy. The city paper has no interest in the general welfare and improvement of the community in which you reside. It is frequently filled with disgusting police reports and obscene advertisements, such as are unfit to be seen or read in the family circle, except at the risk of corrupting and demoralizing your children. Knowing these to be serious objections to many of the cheaper city papers and indeed to not a few country papers, we have conscientiously labored ever since our connection with the Inquirer to make it a general depository of all the county news and the more important foreign news and at the same time make it an unexceptionable family newspaper. For this purpose we have greatly enlarged it, making it the largest in the county, so as to enable us to publish each week, beside the news, a large amount of interesting and instructive reading which cannot fail to benefit all who regularly and carefully peruse it. In addition to this we give special attention to agricultural and horticultural matters and do all in our power to promote the improvement and development of all the interests and resources of our county. We print each week a larger amount of news and general reading matter than any other paper in this section of the State and intend to do so as long as our patrons sustain us in such a manner as will justify us in so doing. It is for this purpose we urge our campaign subscribers to become permanent subscribers. Neither of the county papers have ever been supported and patronized as they should be. Therefore we say let all, who are now taking the Inquirer, continue it and get their neighbors to take it also and pay for it in advance, and they will enable us not only to keep it up to its present standard but to keep improving it continually.

Greenbacks Well Invested.—Whatever may be the political decision about the value of "Greenbacks," a dollar and-a-half of them cannot be better invested just now than in securing that most valuable and beautifully illustrated journal, adapted to the wants of every Man, Woman, and Child, in City, Village, or Country—the *American Agriculturist*—so called because it was originally started, 27 year ago, specially as a rural journal. It is now three times its former size, and is filled with highly useful, non-political information for all classes—for the Household, for the garden, for the Orchard, and for the Farm. The hundreds of beautiful and instructive *engravings* are alone worth many times the cost, while its forty large pages contain a world of carefully prepared, practical instruction, including an excellent Household Department, and a very useful as well as pleasing Department for Children and Youth. It is taken and read by at least seventy-five thousand people in Cities and Villages, and by as many more Farmers, Gardeners, Fruit Growers, etc. Probably nowhere else can one get so much that is really valuable for so little money. Now is the time to subscribe, for the publishers offer the balance of this year free, to all new subscribers now received for 1869. Four copies are supplied from now to the end of 1869, for $5.00. The number for Oct. 1st, just at hand, like its predecessors, is a superb paper. The publishers offer a large and valuable Premium List to those securing clubs of subscribers. Address Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York. Take our advice and *try* the paper for a year —or 14 months now for the usual cost of a year.

The Atlantic.—In the *Atlantic Monthly* for November, Mr. E. P. Whipple has a second paper on Lord Bacon, in which is given an admirable analysis of the character and genius of the great philosopher. Mr. Eugene Benson, in an article entitled "Foreign Faces," laments the commonplace and monotonous aspect of most American faces, and contrasts the romantic and picturesque faces, to be seen in Continental Europe, and especially in Paris. Bayard Taylor describes "The Land of Paoli;" Karl Blind reviews "The Traditional Policy of Russia;" Mr. Adams S. Hill satirizes some feminine follies, in an article entitled "Maydenvalley, Spinsterland;" Mrs. E. Stuart Phelps tells a good story, under the head of "Kentucky's Ghost;" an anonymous writer criticises severely the sculptors of this country; Alice Cary contributes a sweetly plaintive poem, called "My Darling;" a first paper on "Co-operative Housekeeping" gives some sensible and practical advice.

The Young Folks.—The November number of *Our Young Folks* is full of contributions adapted to the taste of the class whom it is intended to please, by E. Stuart Phelps, C. H. Webb, J. T. Towbridge, Clarence Cook, Celia Thaxter, Mrs. A. M. Wells, Louise Chollet and others. The illustrations are furnished by Sol. Eytinge, Jr., W. L. Champney, C. C. Griswold, Benjamin Day and others. There is also a theme and variation for the piano, by Hummel. The December number will contain a story by Miss Mary N. Prescott: "Odd and Even," by William Winer, and other interesting matter. The principal serial story for 1869 will be furnished by Mr. T. B. Aldrich, and will be called 'The Story of a Bad Boy."

The Herald of Health and Journal of Physical culture for November is on hand, among the large number of articles we notice the following: A Lesson for Parents, A Trip up the Lakes, Life's Mysteries (A Poem,) The Divine Law of Work and Play, Dress of Females, Chronic Affections of the Air Passages, Let me see, Inside (A Poem,) The Heart and its Diseases. In the editorial Department we have: The Practice of Virtue, Tobacco a Solace, What American Children Eat.

G. R. Oster & Co.—Have just received another invoice of those elegant new fall styles of hats and Caps you hear so much talk about now a days.

Correspondence between Gail Hamilton and Fanny Fern.—"*My Dear Miss Dodge, otherwise Gail Hamilton*:—A book is in prospect. Many of our well-known literary people are to write for it. Its title is to be 'Eminent Women of the Time.' You and I are to be in it. I am to do *you*. Who is to serve me up, the gods only know. Will you be good enough to inform me at your earliest convenience, when and where you cut your first tooth, whether you had the measles before the mumps, or the mumps before the measles; also any other interesting items about yourself.

"Writing about you will be a labor of love with me; for although a stranger to you, save through your writings, I rejoice every day in your existence.

"Please send an early answer.

"Yours, etc.,

"Fanny Fern."

In a few days I received the following reply:—

"*My Dear Mrs. Fern*:—The coolness of you New Yorkers is astonishing. You are about to burn me at the stake, and will I have the goodness to send on shavings and dry wood by the next mail?

"Thank you, ma'am, I will.

"Life and sufferings of

"Gail Hamilton.

"written by itself, and with former translations diligently compared and revised

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, I was born in the 'New York Independent,' some time during the latter half of the present century, and before the 'Independent' had been annexed to the domains of Theodore, King of Abyssinia, against whom the great powers have just advanced an expedition. Simultaneously, or thereabouts, I was also born in the 'National Era.' So I must be twins. On that ground it has never been satisfactorily settled, whether I am myself or Mrs. Simpson, of Washington. If I am Mrs. Simpson, I am the wife of an officer, who, to his infinite regret, was not killed in the late unpleasantness, and am a lineal descendant of that Simple Simon, who once went a-fishing for to catch a whale, though all the water that he had was in his mother's pail. If I am not Launcelot, nor another, but only my own self, I am like Melchisedec, without father, without mother, without descent, and my enemies fear, also, I have no end of life. On one point commentators are agreed.—that I am not an 'Eminent Woman' of my time, and therefore have no part nor lot in your book.

In fact I am

"Neither man nor woman,
I am neither brute nor human,
I'm a ghoul!

"And all that I ask is to be let alone. From the 'Independent' I graduated into the 'Congregationalist,' of blessed memory; and from the 'Era' I paddled over into the 'Atlantic.' I flourish in immortal vigor on the cover of 'Our Young Folks,' and at sundry times, and in divers other manners and places, have, I fear, contributed to the deterioration of our youth. I sadly confess, also that I am guilty of as many books as Mrs. Rogers had small children; but being written in love, and in the spirit of meekness, they are held in high esteem, especially of men. Whereunto I also add, like St. Paul, that which cometh upon me daily the care of all the churches.

"Such, unhappy fellow sufferer, is my thrilling story. If any one shall add unto these things, let him tremble lest I imprecate upon him all the plagues of the Apocalypse; and if any person shall dare saddle any other man or woman with the sins which I alone have perpetrated, I say prophetically to such saddler, 'Lord Angus, thou hast'——

"Thanking you for your friendly words, and rejoicing, like King David in his great strait, that I am not to fall into the hands of *man*,

"I am very respectfully,

"Gail Hamilton."

Harpers' monthly Magazine for November with the present number closes the thirty-seventh volume of Harpers' Magazine. Like its many predecessors, it is filled with an abundance of entertaining and useful reading, and profusely embellished with artistic wood engravings. "Fish Culture in America," is the theme of the opening paper, and it gives an exhaustive account of this some what curious, but highly important matter. "Explorations in Lower California" presents a view of a country but little known. "A Major's Business and Pleasure," is from the pen of that graphic delineator of Southern society since the war, Major J. W. De Forest. "Rural Life" is an essay on living in the country. "Democracy of the Chinese" is timely, and written by one who became thoroughly acquainted with the Celestials in their own overcrowded land, the Rev. William Speer D. D., of this city. Of stories there is a great variety. The "Easy Chair" is genial and garrulous, and the "Drawer" bubbles over with comicalities. For sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

Godey's Lady's Book.—Very rich in fine illustrations is the current number of "Godey's." There is a steel plate, a tinted drawing, an illuminated fashion plate of six figures, an extension sheet, illustrating all the latest mutations of fashion, in thirty-five separate engravings. A fine specimen of color-printing shows samples of knitted winter garments. New bodies are presented in six patterns. The "Grecian Bend" is presented and commented upon most unfavorably. The literary department embraces full descriptions of the numerous engravings; the continuation of Marion Harland's new novelette, "Phemie Rowland;" short stories and poems by favorite authors, book reviews, pleasant words of wisdom from "Godey's Arm Chair," useful receipts and valuable instructions to ladies on embroidery, knitting, marking, &c.

"Prang's Chromo," for September, is received. It is filled with wood cut illustrations of Mr. Prang's world-renowned chromo-lithograph pictures, with suitable letter press descriptions, and makes attractive reading, the more so as it is printed in the best style. The Chromo tells us that one of the most brilliant landscapes ever issued is now nearly ready for publication. It is a view in the Yosemite Valley, by Bierstadt, t's new American painter. It represents a bright sunset on a lonely lake, in California, whose solitude is disturbed only by a pair of waterfowl that hover over and rest on the rocks at the shore. Abrupt, steep, rugged cliffs, over a part of which tumbles headlong a graceful waterfall, form the southern boundary of the lake; and a fringe of gigantic branchless fir-trees skirt the northern shore.

The King of Bavaria, kindly permitted Doct. J. C. Ayer to have a copy taken of Rauch's celebrated collossal statue of Victory, which belongs to the Bavarian crown and stands at the entrance of the Royal Palace at Munich. The Doctor had it cast in bronze, and has presented it to the City of Lowell where it stands in the Park and symbolizes the triumphs of both freedom and medicine. Her manufactures are the pride of Lowell, and foremost among them Ayer's medicines make her name gratefully remembered by the unnumbered multitude who are cured by them of afflicting and often dangerous diseases.—*Boston Journal.*

A Nice time.—On Friday evening last, the Republican Silver Cornet Band paid a visit to the new fashionable restaurant, Carn's Cornucopia, where they were hospitably received and entertained with an elegant oyster supper. Mr. Carn knows how to appreciate good music, and the "boys" know where to get the best accommodations.

Cheaper Bread.—Our citizens were quite rejoiced on Monday over a fall of *two dollars per barrel* in flour. We have long been paying more than city prices for flour, by what appeared to be a systematic forestalling of the markets. We hope at least the poor of our community will be permitted to enjoy a brief respite from inordinately high prices of flour. The fall in flour seems to be a consequent upon the result of the late elections. The assurance that Grant would be elected, and the peace of the country permanently secured, has caused a steady decline in gold with a decline in prices generally.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, for Nov. contains, Madame Aurelia.—part II, Clever Women, Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II. No VII.—The Reformer, Cornelius O'Dowd, Will it come off? And Where?—Women's Rights.—A wholesome Change, At Peace, Religious Equality and Unlimited Formulas, A Roman Lawyer in Jerusalem—first Century, The Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli.—No. III., and the True Irishtirievance.

Printed by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. 140 Fulton Street East of Broadway N. Y. terms $4. per year.

Unclaimed Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Bedford, Pa., Nov. 1st.—William Anderson, Samuel Blake, Miss Eliza Barnhart, Miss Mary E. Burges, Eveline Colderwood, Francis Elliott, E. C. Learitt, Frank Mortimore, Benjamin McDonald, Miss Mary C. Muflen, Joseph M. Meyers, Daniel Rue, Miss E. Russell, Miss Mary Ann Ramsey, James Stoudenour, Miss Mary Stone, Jonathan Shafer, Jeremiah Smith, William Sutter, Henry Schwars, Werkheiser & Fribley, Wm. Young.

Short Weight.—As cold weather comes on we find our people all complaining of short weight in their coal coming over the Huntingdon and Broad top Railroad, or from the Broad top mines. We hope the persons having charge of the road, or shipping coal, will look after these little items, as leaks of this kind are calculated to damage the business of both the road and the mines.

The Atlantic Monthly, Harper's Monthly, Lippincott, Galaxy, Nicknax, Demorest, Frank Leslie, Our Young Folks, Godey, Lady's Friend, Phunny Phellow, Comic Monthly, Waverly, Chimney Corner, N. Y. Ledger & Weekly, Harper's Weekly and Bazar, and all the daily papers are always on hand at the Inquirer Book Store, and can be had at the *Publisher's prices*. Go and see them.

Arthur's Home Magazine.—Pleasant, instructive and useful reading abounds in this well-conducted magazine. Among the contributors to the November number are:—Mr. Arthur, himself, Virginia F. Townsend, Rev. F. W. Ware and Mary E. Comstock. Several handsome full-page engravings embellish the November number.

How does it happen that some people are charged $1,50 per ton, freight on coal over the Huntingdon and Broad top Railroad, and others only $1.25? This is a question that interests a good many people in Bedford and may interest the Railroad company in future, if it does not now.

School Directors and Teachers take notice.—All the documents pertaining to the School System, such as, warrants and bonds of Tax collector, Agreements between Directors and Teachers, Checks &c, &c. in single sheets or in Book form complete are to be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

Almanacs.—Appleton's Illustrated, Demorest's, the Atlantic, Frank Leslie's Lady's and Comic, the Family Christian, and Hagerstown almanacs for 1869 are all for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

The Inquirer Book Store is the place to get good cheap bibles, hymn books, School books, miscellaneous books, pass books, diaries, novels, periodicals, magazines, Initial paper, &c, &c,.

Postponed.—The last Democratic Grand Rally which was to have come off last Monday evening, was postponed indefinitely—the weather was too cool for snakes.

Great Bargains are now offered in new fall goods at G. R. Oster's spacious new store.

Attention is called to the advertisement, in another column, of two lots for sale in the town of Hopewell.

School books, pens, pencils, slates ink and paper are selling very low at the Inquirer Book Store.

Beadle's & De Witt's ten cent novels and song books are for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

Paper Flour and Buckwheat sacks constantly in store and for sale by.

3m. G. R. Oster & Co.

The Common Schools of Bedford Borough will open on Monday, the 9th inst.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, November 2.—There is no change in cloverseed; small lots are selling at $7@7 75. Timothy is entirely nominal. 1,000 bushels flaxseed were taken on secret terms. There is no spirit in the flour market and the demand is limited to the wants of the home consumers: sales of 800 bbls. North western extra family at $8 50@8 ₱ barrel; some winter wheat do. do. at $8 50@10; fancy lots at $11@13, and extra at $6 50@7. Rye flour is steady at $8@8 50. Prices of corn meal are nominal.

There is very little demand for wheat, and trade is dull; small sales of red at $1 85@2, and 1,000 bushels amber at $2 10 ₱ bush. Rye is duli, with sales of Western at $1 52. Corn is very dull, and has declined 8c ₱ bushel; sales of 500 bushels prime yellow at $1 20—Western cannot be quoted over $1 18 @1 19. Oats are dull at the late decline, with sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 70@75c. Whisky is firmer, and 250 barrels sold at $1 16.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

HAVE NOW OPENED,

AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT

VERY REDUCED PRICES,

THE LARGEST AND

MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN

BEDFORD COUNTY.

THE ASSORTMENT IS COMPLETE, AND

GREAT BARGAINS

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

WILL BE OFFERED.

Bedford, Nov. 3, 1868.

EVERY THING in the BOOK and STATIONERY line for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

You may be too late.

Be warned in time. Diseases like Indigestion and Dyspepsia are not to be trifled with. There is such a thing as being *too late* in these matters. Inflamation, or Schirrhus Cancer, or some other dangerous disease may ensue, when all restoratives, no matter how potent, would be ineffectual. Do not delay then. When the symptoms of Dyspepsia are first experienced resort at once to the great restorative medicine, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and you will be safe.

But few disorders involve greater suffering, and, if not in itself immediately dangerous, it is the source of many deadly maladies. Even if it did not tend to greater evil, the mental and physical misery it produces is alone a sufficient reason why no pains should be spared to prevent or cure it. In no country on the face of the globe is it so completely domesticated as in our own, where it is found in nearly every household. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are universally conceded to be the sovereign remedy for this annoying disease, as they act directly upon the digestive organs, correct and tone the stomach, and give renewed vitality to the system. Acting delightfully upon the nerves and soothing the brain, renders them efficacious as a mental medicine, as well as a genial stomachic. If taken as a preventive, they will be found particularly well suited to the diseases arising from the unhealthy season of autumn, and their use will prevent the creeping, unpleasant sensation often complained of when the chills are stealing slowly upon the patient. 1m

DIED.

October 26th, 1868, in St. Clairsville, Bedford co., GEO. WILLIAM BEAM, aged 21 years, 8 months and 23 days.

The deceased was a most promising young man. In early life he was instructed in the doctrines of the Lutheran Church, and received into full membership by confirmation. Soon after confirmation, according to promise, he gave his heart to God and remained a consistent member until the end. His life needs no eulogy. He was suddenly stricken down in the midst of health and strength by typhoid fever. Thus he is gone to his rest. Peaceful and silent be his slumbers. J. P.

Oct. 30, 1868, near St. Clairsville, Bedford co., HENRY IMLER, aged 71 years, 5 months and 25 days.

Soon again we hope to meet him,
When the day of life is fled;
Then in Heaven with joy to greet him,
Where no farewell tears are shed.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE.

J. M. SHOEMAKER

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST

AND IS RECEIVING A LARGE AND

CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HATS & CAPS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CEDARWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

TOBACCO,

SEGARS, &c. &c.

GIVE HIM A CALL AND SEE FOR

YOURSELVES.

J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Pa., Nov. 6th, 1868.

List of causes put down for November Adjourned Court (30th day.)
Wm Rogers vs Riddlesburg Coal & I Co.
David Heidler vs H. & B. M. R. R. & C. Co.
Riddlesburg C a I Co. vs Broadtop C. a I. Co.
Simon Walter et al vs Jos. Helzel et al
Fredalin Smith et al vs Jno Cavender et al
Peter H Hawn vs Rudolph Hoover et al
Simon Walter et al vs Jno Boyer et al
Sophia Hook et al vs Thomas Growdon et al
Michael Ritchey vs S S Fluck
P J Shoemaker's Exrs. vs Jonathan Bowser
John Cessna vs Same
Jas. Garlick vs Abraham Garlick.
Henry Bridenthal vs Richard Hazlett
Wells & Hogue vs Thomas Johns
Hester S. Barclay et al vs Wm Hoffman
Val. Steckman's Committee vs Dan'l Harshberger
Isaac L. Ickes vs G. T McCormick et al
Benj. W. Garretson vs. Geo. Troutman
Jos. Griffith vs Jos. O. Blackburn
Isaac F. Grove vs Wm Sumner & Co.
Michael Ritchey vs Homer Neice.
B W Garretson vs Philip Little et al
Mary Ann Hammond vs. William Koontz,
David Over vs G. W Rapp et all
A B Cramer & Co. vs O. E. Shannon,
Thos Growdon vs Arch Blair et al
Same vs Mary Wigfield et al
Solomon Dicken vs Moses Dicken's Exrs.
Certified, Nov. 2, 1868.
6 no O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvelous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exhibiting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develops into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparrilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire*, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Those painful diseases, Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver, and Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This Sarsaparilla is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and Troubled with Nervous apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

6novly B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford.

New Advertisements.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—*A house and two lots for sale in the town of Hopewell.*

The subscriber offers at private sale lots No. 31 and 32 in the town of Hopewell, Bedford county Pa. There is a good TWO STORY PLANK HOUSE erected on the one lot. The two lots adjoin each other and will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers. For further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford Pa,

no6tf JOHN LUTZ.

THE FARMERS' BOOK.

140 beautiful and useful illustrations. 750 octavo pages. Showing just what every farmer wants to know:

HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY.

Send for circular giving full descriptions.

FARMERS! FARMER'S SONS!

Experienced Book Agents and others, wanted to take this book to every Farmer in every community. Business permanent. Pays from $150 to $200 per month according to experience and ability. Address, JEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. 21aug6m

AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL THE

EMINENT WOMEN OF THE AGE:

written by Messrs. Parton, Greeley, Higginson, Hoppin, Abbott, Winter, Tilton, Mrs. E. C. Stanton, Fanny Fern, Grace Greenwood, &c.

An elegant octavo volume of 630 pages, illustrated with

14 SUPERIOR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

This volume comprises 47 carefully prepared sketches, written expressly for this book, among whom are Margaret Fuller, Lydia Maria Child, Jenny Lind, Florence Nightingale, The Cary Sisters, Gail Hamilton, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Anna E. Dickinson, Ristori, Rosa Bonheur, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Camilla Urso, and Harriet G. Hosmer.

The New York *Tribune* speaking of the publishers, says: So thoroughly have they done their work, that their volume, in paper, type, binding, engravings, above all in the excellence of its subject matter, goes far to remove the reproach so often urged against subscription books —"only made to sell."

Agents are meeting with unparalleled success in selling this book.

One agent in New York sold 125 in one week.

One agent in New Hampshire sold 12 in five hours.

One agent in Massachusetts sold 8 in seventeen calls.

For descriptive circulars and sample engravings address S. M. BETTS & CO.,

6no5t Hartford, Conn.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in St. Clair township, some time in July last, a brindle Steer, with a slit in the left ear; supposed to be one year old. The owner is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away.

30oct3t JAMES BAREFOOT.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed auditor to settle exceptions to the account of Isaac L. Snyder, administrator *de bonis non* of Samuel Snyder, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., and to report distribution of balance in the hands of the administrator, will sit for the purposes aforesaid, at his office, in the borough of Bedford, on Thursday, Nov. 12th, at 12 o'clock M., where all interested are requested to attend. 30oct2t J. T. KEAGY.

ABRAHAM BLACKBURN'S ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Abraham Blackburn, late of Napier township, in said county, to the undersigned residing in said township. That those having claims on said estate are notified to present them for settlement, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. GEORGE W. BLACKBURN,

AUG. F. BLACKBURN,

30oct Executors.

JOSIAH HOLSINGER vs. MARY J. HOLSINGER. In the Common Pleas of Bedford County. No. 9, Feb. Term, 1868. Divorce.

Testimony of witnesses to be read in the above stated case, will be taken at the office of the subscriber in Bedford, on Wednesday the 11th day of November, 1868, beginning at 10 o'clock, A.M. Defendent will take notice. JNO P REED,

30oct1t Commissioner.

CHARLES BUSH vs. RACHEL BUSH.—No. 7, Sept. Term, 1868 Proceedings in Divorce. Notice is hereby given the respondent that the undersigned appointed Commissioner by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, to examine witnesses, &c., in said cause, will hear her by her witnesses at his office in Bedford, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. Come.

oct302t J. T. KEAGY, Com'r.

HANNAH FEIGHTNER vs. JONATHAN FEIGHTNER. No. 6, Sept. Term, 1868. Proceedings in Divorce. Notice is hereby given the respondent that the undersigned appointed Commissioner by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county to examine witnesses &c. in said cause, will hear him by his witnesses, at his office in Bedford, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. Come.

30oct2t J. T. KEAGY, Com'r.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 25th of November next, a TRACT OF LAND, in Union township, adjoining lands of Samuel Whitaker, Joseph Taylor, Geo. W. Points, Christian Ling, and Amos Edwards, containing 72 acres neat measure, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, about 8 of which is good meadow. The improvements are a two story Log House, double Log Barn and other buildings. Also an Apple Orchard.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day when the terms will be made known.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Alex. McGregor, Esq. dec'd. 30oct4t

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting: Know ye, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and G. W. Gump and William G. Eicholtz, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 3d Monday of Nov. being the 16th day*, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand and seal the 3d day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1868.

ROBERT STECKMAN,

Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.

Bedford, Oct. 23, 1868. 4w

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—*All* persons interested are hereby notified that the *following* named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford County, and that the same *will* be presented to the Orphans Court in and for said County on Tuesday the 17th day of November next, at the Court House in Bedford for confirmation:

1. The administration account of Francis Donahoe, administrator C. T. A of *all* the estate of Valentine Weirick, *late* of Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, deceased.

2. The administration account of Francis Donahoe, Executor of the *last* Will &c., of Samuel Robesson *late* of Southampton Township, Bedford County, deceased.

3. The account of Daniel M. Cornell and Gideon Williams, Executors of the late Will and Testament of William Cornell, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County deceased.

4. The first and final account of John S. Imler, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Margaret Imler, *late* of Bedford Township, deceased.

5. The first administration account of Daniel Cyphers Executor of the *last* Will &c., of Jacob Cyphers, *late* of Liberty Township, Bedford County deceased.

6. The administration account of Joseph Imler administrator of the goods and chattles, of Martin Imler, *late* of Union Township, Bedford County, deceased. O. E. SHANNON, Reg'r.

oct23.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.—Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, to all persons, not to trespass on any of their respective properties, or any property in their care or possession, by lease or otherwise, by hunting, fishing, palfering, or in any manner whatever, as (if caught) they will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law, without respect to person. Any person or persons caught on any of the above named properties, with gun, dogs, game, or anything pertaining to trespass, shall be taken as evidence.

Thomas Rose, jr., Daniel Swartzwelter, Jacob Pennell, John Pennell, Isaac Blankley, P. V. Rsdinger, Geo. W. Shafer, Joseph Morse, B. B. Steckman, H. J. Means, G. W. Means, Jonathan Perin, A. J. Steckman & B. F. Pennell, D. F. Means, John Morris. 18sep3m*

HENDERSON'S

FRESH GROUND EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR,

onhand and for sale by

16octly G. R. OSTER & CO.

Miscellaneous.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD

On and after Wednesday, Sept 16, 1868, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.			DOWN TRAINS.	
Accom P. M.	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS	Accom A. M.	Mail. P. M.
Le4.35	Le 9 05	Huntingdon,	Ar9.20	Ar4.21
4.40	9.12	Long Siding	9.12	4.16
4.56	9.25	McConnellstown	8.54	4.00
5.04	9.33	Pleasant Grove,	8.47	3.52
5.21	9.49	Markiesburg,	8.30	3.40
5.40	10.05	Coffee Run,	8.14	3.25
5.49	10.13	Rough & Ready	8.05	3.17
6.06	10.28	Cove,	7.50	3.04
6.10	10.32	Fisher's Summit	7.46	3.00
Ar6.27	10.55	Saxton,	Le7.30	2.46
	11.13	Riddlesburg,		2.16
	11.21	Hopewell,		2.09
	11.39	Piper's Run,		1.49
	12.00	Tatesville,		1.28
	12.12	Bloody Run,		1.15
	Ar 12.18	Mount Dallas.		Le1.10

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

Le6.30	Le 11.00	Saxton,	Ar 7.25	Ar2.30
6.45	11.15	Coalmont,	7.10	2.15
6.50	11.20	Crawford,	7.05	2.10
Ar7.00	Ar 11.30	Dudley,	Le 6.55	Le2.00
		Broad Top City.		

Sept. 16, '68. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628

AND

CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS.

WM. T. HOPKINS,

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER OF THE

Celebrated CHAMPION HOOP SKIRTS

FOR LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN.

The largest assortment, and best quality and styles in the *American Market*. Every lady should try them, as they *recommend themselves* by wearing longer, retaining their shape much better, being lighter and more *elastic* than all others WARRANTED *in every respect*, and sold at very low prices. Ask for HOPKINS' "CHAMPION" SKIRT.

Superior Hand-made Whale-Bone CORSETS in Fifteen different Grades, including the "Imperial" and Thompson & Langdon's "GLOVE FITTING" CORSETS, ranging in price from $1 cts. to $5.50; together with Joseph Beckel's Celebrated FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, superior shapes and quality, Ten different Grades, from 1.10 to 5.50. They are the finest and best goods for the prices, ever imported. The Trade supplied with HOOP SKIRTS and CORSETS *at the Lowest Rates*.

Those visiting the City should not fail to call and examine our Goods and Prices, as we defy all competition. mar:20:10 mo.

THE CHAMPION.

HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL

Over 16,000 in use and Approved.

This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1868, is made in the most perfect manner with either one or two tubs, and is well worthy the attention of all persons wanting such a machine. It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind grapes. This is the original mill very much improved.

For sale by all Respectable Dealers. I make also two sizes of *Superior Presses for Berries &c.*

W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.

Hartley & Metzgar, sole agents for Bedford Co., will furnish these mills to dealers on liberal terms. A full supply constantly on hand at their store in Bedford. Sept3mo.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for trial at November Term, 1868, (16th day.)
Cath. Dannaker's exr vs. Christ A. Dannaker
A C Vaughan vs R M Trout et al.
Mich'l Ritchey vs S S Fluck.
P J Shoemaker's exrs vs Jonathan Bowser.
Jos McCormick vs Gates & Dasher.
Wells & Hogue vs Thomas Johns.
Mich'l Ritchey vs Homer Neice.
Mary Ann Hammond vs Wm Koontz.
B W Garretson vs. O E Shannon.
Wm Snell et al vs Geo. Gump.
Certified Oct. 19, 1868.
23oct O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

WINDOW SASH!

WINDOW SASH!

I have established an agency for the sale of WINDOW SASH and PANEL DOORS, at JOHN DAVIDSON'S, in Bedford, where persons can at all times be supplied with the different sizes now in use, or by sending their orders to me at Shanksville, Somerset county, Pa., they will receive prompt attention.

May 29:3m JOSIAH J. WALKER.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, 48 North Front Street, Philadelphia. 4sep1yr

LIVERY STABLES, in rear of the "Mengel House," Bedford, Pa.,

MENGEL & BURNS, Proprietors.

The undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish Horses, Buggies,

Farm, Garden & Household.

FARMERS—ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

BY GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

We make the following extracts from an address by that liberal gentleman, and accomplished scholar, George William Curtis, before an agricultural society in Massachusetts:—

I said the story of the farmer, the actual farm laborer, is a hard, sad tale, England is a garden. English agriculture is a fine art. It is the most exquisite and finished in the world But nine hundred years ago in England, the farm laborer was a slave, and to-day he is the most ignorant and wretched man upon that island.

But crossing the sea in the path of the Pilgrims we leave that wretchedness behind. Going from the gray shore to the green interior, we pass onward from the soft and placid valley of the Connecticut, over the shaggy hills of Berkshire and the spacious basin of the Hudson, through the broad and beautiful fields of Mohawk and the western New York, until we stand rejoicing upon the prairies; the granary of the continent, the paradise of farming population which has felt all the wonderful impulse of the modern improvements; a region of cheap books, of agricultural schools, magazines, papers and libraries. Everywhere we see the farmer multiplying his hands a hundred fold by cunning machines. In the last eight years before the war, more than two hundred different patents for mowers and reapers alone, were granted in the United States.—and the farmers can do twice as much work with the same number of teams and men, as they could fifty years ago. We pass through a nation of small proprietors, cultivating their own land; managing their own town, county, State and national affairs; the happiest and most prosperous farming population in the world, who are free themselves, and the great bulwark of freedom upon this continent.

But while this is unquestionably true, there is another view. Fine agriculture is still a theory rather than a practice. Agricultural labor is probably, upon the whole, less well paid than any other. Few young men aspire to be great farmers. A leading agricultural paper confesses regretfully that "country life is not attractive to those who cultivate the earth;" and the road to wealth and ease that lies through a farm, seems to those who are not actually obliged to journey that way, like Jordan, a hard road to travel.

While this is true of the farmer, how is it with the farmer's wife, for the position and character of woman is always the measure of civilization ? In the oldest English book upon farming Judge Fitz Herbert says: "It is the wife's occupation to winnow all manner of corn, to make malt, to wash and wring to make hay, to shear corn, and in time of need to help her husband fill the muck-wain (or dung carts.) to drive the plough, to load corn, hay and such other; and to go or ride to the market to sell butter, cheese, milk, eggs, chickens, capons, hens, pigs, geese, and all manner of corn." The good Judge forgets to mention one other most important occupation of the wife, which she is expected to add to all these, and that is to bear and rear children; a duty which in New England she faithfully performs.

But as I read these words of more than three hundred years ago, I think of many and many a sad-eyed woman I have known in solitary country homes who seemed never to have smiled, who struggled with hard hands through melting heat and pinching cold, to hold back poverty and want that hovered like wolves about an ever increasing flock of children. How it was scour in the mourning and scrub at night, and scold all day long! How care blurred the window like a cloud hiding the lovely landscape. How anxiety snarled at her heels, dogging her like a cur! How little she knew or cared that bobolinks drunk with blithe idleness, tumbled and sang in the meadows below, that the earth was telling the time of year with flowers in the woods above. As I think of these things, of this solitary incessant drudgery—of the taciturn husband coming in heavy with sleep—too weary to read, to talk, to think,—I do not wonder that the mad houses are so richly recruited from the farm houses, as the statistics show,—that the farmer's daughter hangs enchanted over stories in the weekly paper of the handsome Edward Augustus, with white hands and black eyes,—nor that the farmer's son hears the city bells that long ago rang to Whittington. "Turn again, Whittington, lord mayor of London," ringing to him as he passes in the furrow.—"Turn again, plowboy, millionare and merchant!"

Now what is the reason that agriculture, the most necessary work in the world and which employs, as we saw, two-thirds of its inhabitants; without which the race perishes and the world ends; which, in its very character, should be the nurse of robust health and sterling virtues, and by its conditions decorated with all the glory and grace of nature—has advanced so slowly?

Ignorance and consequent negligence are the reasons usually offered; and undoubtedly there is more jealousy of what is called book-farming in this country than there should be among an intelligent people. But a man who has inherited a mortgaged farm and almost a mortgaged life—who must support his family and pay his debts out of his reluctants, for acres—cannot afford to try experiments, for the loss of a crop may entangle him beyond recovery. The books that tempt him are therefore objects of suspicion and jealousy, and at last he settles down defiantly into the sullen assertion that his father's way is good enough for him, and so struggles and stagnates in his fauther's way, and at last bequeaths the same destiny to his son, who, on his fathers' starving land, has been dreaming of fat prairies and western river bottoms, as the old Spaniards dreamed of the golden Indies, until bound by no love to a spot where he has only warded off starvation, he emigrates to fields which waste and ignorance cannot soon destroy.

But while there is undoubtedly this jealousy of what is contemptuously called book farmimg by its better name of science and experience, is becoming more and more essential to the American farmer and to the common prosperity. For with our rapidly increasing population, and the probability stated with great force by Col. Gilpin, that our western movement has now reached the limit of our strictly agricultural territory—the great plains of Missouri being from their natural and inevitable dryness, rather pastoral than arable regions—our agriculture can no longer depend wholly upon the depth of the soil of the prairies, but must look to deepening in its own knowledge.

To the farmer of few acres, knowledge is capital. Science makes ten acres a hundred; and more science makes them a thousand. When twenty farmers, owning together two thousand acres, know the value of a machine which could do the work for all, and none could individually buy, then they know and can do and will do all that the single proprietor of two thousand acres can do; and instead of one great proprietor, that country has twenty small proprietors with a direct interest in its character and prosperity such as nothing else confers. The farmer may say that he has no time to do what he believes must be done. Let the farmer understand that ignorance is the bulwark of despotism, and that despotism decrees the slavery of the farmer,—and he will find time to defend himself.

But beneath all other reasons of the historical condition of the farmer is the fundamental reason, and that is the feudal or aristocratic principle, which has always prevailed in various forms in every country, and which oppresses the farmer most of all. It is a theory that God made a little of his human clay into porcelain vases to hold the dizzy wine of exclusive power, but the most of it into common crockery for base uses; a theory that the many are made for the few, or, as Voltaire defined it in government, "it is the art of making two-thirds of a nation pay all it possibly can pay for the benefit of the other third."

This system is the four-fold enemy of the farmer. First, it distributes all the land to a few proprietors. Second, to those few proprietors it gives exclusive political power. Third, it degrades labor by making the laborer wholly dependent upon those few; and fourth, it fosters their ignorance that they may be willing slaves. In a word, the aristocratic system gives political power to the land and the land to the few. The popular system divides the land and derives political power from manhood. What is the result of the aristocratic system upon the general welfare, and especially upon the farmer? Look at Eengland. The united kingdom is composed of 78,000,000 acres of land and has nearly 30,000,000 inhabitants. Thirty thousand persons own all the land, and the English schoo! system is worst of any civilized country. What follows? Mr. Olmstead, in his most valuable and delightful book, "The Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England," says: "I did not see in Ireland, or in Germany, or in France, nor did I ever see among our negroes or Indians, or among the Chinese or Malays, men whose tastes were such mere instincts, and whose mode of life was so low, so like domestic animals altogether—as these farm laborers." He spoke of them to an intelligent radical, who replied; "we are not used to regard that class in forming a judgement of national character, and yet it is probably the largest class in England."

The wisest English statesmen agree that the root of the Irish difficulty is the land tenure. They will presently see that it is the root of the English difficulty, and that England is in constant danger so long as 30,000 proprietors own the soil of the country. They will soon question the right of the Marquis of Bredalbane to turn sheep walks into game preserves; and unless some method of increasing the ownership of land is adopted, perhaps by re-distributing taxation so that the land will be sold to escape the heavy burden, the proprietorships will be abolished in England, as they were in France, by civil convulsion.

Humorous.

How many hens has mother when it comes night? None. They are all roosters.

THE greatest portrait painter—a fashionable belle. She paints her own face.

DON'T care much about the bugs said Mr. Swink, but the truth is I've not got the blood to spare."

A YOUNG Missourian eulogizing his girl's beauty said: "I'll be dogged if she aint as pretty as a red wagon."

A MERCHANT, advertizing for a boy, adds: "Lads parting their hair in the middle need not apply."

MOST of the shadows that cross our path through life are caused by our standing in our own light.

MR. SHORT says the only thing he can pay these times is his addresses to the ladies; and these he never allows to get overdue.

WHEN Daphne was changed to a tree to escape the wooings of her lover, she was more *wood* than ever.

CHARACTER doesn't depend on diet. The ass eats thistles and nettles, the sharpest of food and is the dullest of animals.

SOME one truly says, the best way for a man to train up a child in the way it should go, is to travel that way sometimes himself.

WHY do men so often suffer their pockets to be picked in the street cars and elsewhere? Is it because a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind?"

SAID A MEMBER of church to another, "I can give five dollars to this object and not feel it."—"Then," said his compaion, "give ten and feel it."

"I'M AFRAID you'll come to want," said an old lady to a young gentleman. "I have come to want already," replied the young man, "I want your daughter."

"I WISH YOU would pay a little attention to what I am saying, sir," roared an irate lawyer at an exasperating witness. "Well, I am paying as little as I can," was the calm reply.

A YOUNG FOR about starting down to New Orleans, proposed to purchase a life preserver.

"Oh, you'll not want it," suggested the clerk; "bags of wind won't sink."

THE Turks have some odd sayings. You'll not sweeten your mouth by saying "honey." If a man would live in peace, he should be blind, deaf and dumb. Do good and throw it into the sea. If the fish know it not, the Lord will.

Two Kansas boys were sent out to purchase a watermelon, and as they were bringing it home said one to the other, "Don't let it fall, Billy, 'cos if it breaks we'll have to eat it right here and can't take any home." Billy guessed it wouldn't fall; but it did.

WHEN the Abbe de Matignon was at his uncle's the Bishop of Lisieux, he was shown the cathedral, and his guide told him it was built by the English. "Ah,' said he, with an air of contempt, "I could easily tell that it was not made here!"

A GALLANT writer has recently recorded his opinion to the effect that the virtues of the ladies exceeded the magnitude of their skirts, and that their faults are as small as their bonnets. That chap is looking forward to female suffrage, and intends to run for some important office.

DAVY CROCKETT.—Davy happened to be present at an exhibition of animals, in the city of Washington, where a monkey seemed to attract his particular regard, and he abstractedly observed:

"If that fellow had on a pair of spectacles, he would look like Major Wright, of Ohio."

The Major happened to be just behind Crockett, and tapped him on the shoulder. Turning round Davy very formally remarked: "I'll be hanged if I know whose pardon to ask, yours or the monkey's!"

ASKING TOO MUCH.—A young couple were sitting together in a romantic spot, with birds and flowers about them when the following dialogue ensued:

'My dear, if the sacrifice of my life would please thee, gladly would I lay it at thy feet."

"Oh, sir; you're too kind. But it just reminds me that I wish you would stop using tobacco."

"Can't think of it. It's a habit to which I am wedded."

"Very well, sir. Since this is the way you lay down your life for me, and as you are already wedded to tobacco, I'll take good care that you are never wedded to me, as it would be bigamy.'

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Billiousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Billiousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want o proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated and entirely *free from alcoholic admixtures of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Flattering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

They are the Greatest and Best

BLOOD PURIFIERS EVER KNOWN,

And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy conditon, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN,

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

WHO WOULD ASK FOR MORE DIGNIFIED OR STRONGER TESTIMONY?

HON. GEORGE WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

CAUTION:

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON, is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES:

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle..... $1 00
" " " half dozen..... 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

☞ For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. F. HARRY, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

THE "HERO" FRUIT JAR.

If you want a fruit jar, we can say you will find this the best you have yet used. Call and see it. It stands unrivalled as a preserver of fruit in a fresh state.

If you want the best APPLE PARERS,
If you want a BRASS OR BELL-METAL KETTLE,
If you want the best CLOTHES WRINGER,
If you want DEMIJOHNS, all sizes,
If you want GUM SHOES, for Horses,
If you want GRASS MATS, for doors,
If you want a plain set of HARNESS, (cheap,)
If you want a cheap WAGON WHIP,
If you want CARRIAGE or BUGGY WHIPS,
If you want a RIDING WHIP,
If you want a WOODSTOCK WHIP,
If you want LASHES,
If you want CARRIAGE or FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
If you want ENAMELED LEATHER,
If you want a CHAMOIS SKIN,
If you want HOUSE or GONG DOOR BELLS,
If you want all kinds of CAN and TUB PAINTS,
If you want WHITE LEAD and OILS,
If you want SPRINGS and AXLES,
If you want STEEL and STEEL WIRE,
If you want PICKS and MATTOCKS,
If you want MASON and STONE HAMMERS,
If you want WATER PIPE,
If you want HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS,
If you want BOWS, BUGGY-TOPS, PROPS, &c.
If you want CROSS-CUT and MILL SAWS,

In short, everything that people may want in the Hardware line may be had at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE.

Also, agent for the sale of

THE ALTA VELA GUANO.

Every farmer should give it a trial on a small scale, at least, this fall.

CALL AND SEE THE ARTICLE.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES:

The best assortment ever brought to this place; will be sold cheap, at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,

BEDFORD, PA.

7aug

DR. TAYLOR'S

OLIVE BRANCH BITTERS.

A MILD AND AGREEABLE

TONIC STIMULANT,

STOMACHIC and CARMINATIVE

BITTERS,

EXTRACTED ENTIRELY FROM

HERBS and ROOTS.

HIGHLY BENEFICIAL IN

DYSPEPSIA,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

and LOSS OF APPETITE;

AND AN EXCELLENT

CORRECTIVE

FOR PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DISORDERS OF THE BOWELS, FLATULENCE, &C.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DEPOT, NO. 413 MARKET ST., PHID'A.

J. K. TAYLOR & CO.

25seply

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

THESHING MACHINES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST,

Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD.

All operations, pertaining to

Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry

performed with care and

WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. feb7

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, to incorporate the "Hopewell Hall Association," and if no reason is given why the same should not be incorporated, the said Court will, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1868, decree the said "Hopewell Hall Association" a corporation or body politic for the purposes set forth in their charter, which is filed in the Prothonotary's office at Bedford.

18 sep O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

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